Guaranteed Bona-Fide, Every-Day Circulation Larger Than That Of Any Other Daily Newspaper Published in Wilmington.

OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

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The Morning Star.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends of THE MORNING STAR will do us a favor by informing us of any failure on the part of newsdealers, or newsboys on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper.

OUTLINES.

Four vessels, thought to be Spanish warships, trying to run the blockade and get into Havana, or lying in wait for transports, were seen last Monday night eighty miles off Havana. —— Miss Evangelina Cisneros married yesterday to Carlos E. Carbonell, in Baltimore, Md. —— The entire Cape Verde fleet, with the exception of the torpedo-boat destroyer Terror, is bottled up in Santiago harbor. —— The cruiser Charleston, it is reported, is on the way to the Ladrone Islands, with instructions to seize the group, and fortify Guhan island. —— Political circles in Madrid affirm that the Powers will not permit the United States to hold the Philippine islands. —— Seven cases of yellow fever are officially reported at McHenry, Mississippi. —— Spain is again seeking the intervention of the Powers to secure an honorable peace; public feeling in Madrid is aroused on the disagreeable news from the Philippines, and newspapers are printing violent articles. The House agreed to the report of the conference committee on the war revenue measure, and the bill as amended passed. —— David Hemphill, of South Carolina, is appointed chief quartermaster by the President. —— The House vote on the conference report on the war revenue bill was 153 to 107. —— In a riot at Tampa Monday night four men were killed and several wounded. —— Notice of expulsion from Canada has been sent to the Spanish spies Carranza and DuBosc. —— New York markets: Money on call was easy at 1½@2 per cent., the last loan being at 2 per cent.; cotton quiet—middling 6½c; flour weak and lower; wheat—spot weak, No. 2 red $1.10; corn—spot firm, No. 2 39½c; rosin steady; spirits turpentine steady.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 9.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 71 deg.; 8 P.M., 75 deg.; maximum, 90 deg.; minimum, 65 deg.; mean, 78 deg.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, .30 inches.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 1.1 feet.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The weather is mostly clear and some warmer to-night in the East Gulf and Atlantic States, thence westward it is cloudy, with rain falling in the Ohio and middle Mississippi valleys and in Nebraska. Moderate rains and thunder storms have occurred generally west of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers during the past twelve hours. The temperature has fallen sharply in the upper Mississippi valley and Northwest, while high temperature prevails in the Southeast, being excessive in Alabama and Georgia. It ranges from 46 degrees at Marquette, Michigan, to 92 degrees at Montgomery, Alabama. The pressure remains high in the Southeast and moderately low in the extreme Northeast, central western valleys and Southwest. Another high area covers the lake regions.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A. M. yesterday:

Light moderate showers occurred in the lower Mississippi valley and the districts west thereof, where the weather is generally cloudy. The weather is clear east of the Mississippi, with high temperature.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Fair weather; light southerly winds.

Port Almanac—June 10.

Sun Rises	4.41 A. M.
Sun Sets	7.15 P. M.
Day's Length	14 H. 33 M.
High Water at Southport	12.39 P. M.
High Water, Wilmington	3.09 P. M.

The Spaniards, judging from the performances of De Lome and Cervera, are no better letter writers than shooters.

Col. Candler, the ploughboy of Pigeon Roost, had the longest pole in the primaries and will be the next Governor of Georgia.

The latest from Blanco is that Gomez is going to pool with him and fight the Yanks. This is intended for home consumption.

Now, that Cervera's fleet is bottled up sure enough, Boston may breathe easy and pass a vote of thanks to Lieutenant Hobson.

Commodore Schley pronounces his name Sly. He ought to know; but why in the mischief doesn't he shoot those superfluous letters out of it?

If the Cuban cables be cut and Cuba isolated, as reported, how in thunder do Cervera and Blanco manage to get those cable dispatches to Madrid?

That Greensboro establishment (if there be such a one) which is engaged in shipping a pulverized clay to adulterate flour is getting some pretty extensive advertising. But that isn't a new business. There are crushing mills in some of the New England States which have been in operation a long time pulverizing stone for purposes of adulteration. There is a substance in Guilford county, the name of which we have forgotten, which would be admirably adopted for counterfeiting purposes of this kind, as it is easily pulverized and is as white as flour. It seems to be composed of a mass of microscopic shells, and is found in veins from six inches to two or three feet in width.

A Rochester, N. Y., paper has the military fever so bad that it insists that military instruction should be a part of the daily training in our public schools. It would be funny, wouldn't it, in view of the fact that 275,000, out of the 400,000 teachers in the country are women, to see them teaching the little fellows to keep step to "hep," "hep," shoulder arms, etc?

The chivalry of Admiral Cervera in recognizing the heroism of the men who manned the Merrimac is highly complimented. But then Cervera spent a good deal of time in this country when a young man.

It turns out that George Vanderbilt took out that $1,000,000 life insurance policy for the benefit of the lady who has since become his wife, so it is all in the family after all.

That gentleman in Madrid who wagered $50,000 that Cervera was not in Cuban waters had probably come to the conclusion that he is "in the soup."

Judging from the names, fellows of Celtic blood were in it in that Merrimac affair. But the Celts are "corkers."

The Prince of Wales is a very short sleeper. He is very short himself, and frequently also short on cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Str. Wilmington—Schedule.
Wanted—Volunteers for war.
I.B.Rhodes—Before and after taking

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Stenographer—Position wanted.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. E. R. Little, of Wadesboro, was here yesterday.

— Rev. D. L. Boyd, of Raleigh, arrived in the city to-day.

— Mr. W. R. Russell, of Charlotte, is here on business.

— Mr. Isam Hogeland, of Verona, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. N. F. Parker and family have moved to Southport for the season.

— Mr. W. H. Chadbourn, Jr., has returned from Edenton, where he went on government business.

—Mr. G. W. Irving, one of the Postal Telegraph operators, will go to Big Island to-day to relieve the government operator for a week or two.

— Lieutenant Stevens, of Battery C, Fort Caswell, was here yesterday en route to Tampa, Fla., where he has been ordered as captain of a signal corps.

— Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Craighill were in the city yesterday. They came up on the government boat *General Thom*, returning to Southport in the afternoon.

— Mr. R. W. Hicks returned yesterday from Raleigh where he went to appear before the Railroad Commission to ask for a reduction of freight on molasses.

— Lumberton *Robesonian:* "Robeson county boys lead wherever they go. N. R. Stansel, son of B. Stansel, Esq., of Allenton, who has just graduated from the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh, led his class and took first distinction."

That Bicycle Bell Ordinance.

The police are making a special effort to put a stop to the practice of some bicyclists of riding without a bell. Several arrests for this offence have been made the past few days. The majority of those arrested claim that they were ignorant of the existence of an ordinance enforcing the use of bells. The latest arrest was E. R. Sadgwar, colored, who will be given a hearing this morning before the Mayor.

Voted for Good Lights.

Alderman Benson was one of three members of the board last Monday night who voted for electric lights in the suburbs. He requested this statement of a reporter for the STAR, as he says some of the other papers did not give him credit for his vote for good lights.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure prompt and regular delivery.

LOCAL DOTS.

— The Winston *Journal* says that Dr. Blue Mountain Joe's show, which went from there to Hagerstown, Md., is now at Cumberland, Md.

— The STAR is indebted to Col. Walker Taylor for a copy of the *Army and Navy Illustrated*, published by the Travellers' Insurance Company.

— Carter Arrington, colored, was tried yesterday on the charge of getting beer bottles under false pretences from J. D. Dennis. The case was dismissed.

—The British steamship *Nicosian*, which arrived here from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, is taking on coal and will proceed to Galveston probably to-day.

— Messrs. Charles R. Thomas, of Craven, and Frank Thompson, of Onslow, are in the field for the Democratic Congressional nomination in the Third district.

— The STAR acknowledges with thanks the receipt of an invitation to the commencement exercises of Turlington Institute, Smithfield, N. C., June 16th and 17th.

— Boiler and hull inspectors W. H. Gannon and E. E. Groom, of Charleston, arrived in the city yesterday from Morehead City to inspect the tug *Anna* and the launch *Chiquita*.

— Thirty-seven years ago to-day was fought the first battle of the war between the States. It was at Bethel Church, fourteen miles from the historic field of Yorktown, and three-fourths of the soldiers on the Southern side were North Carolinians.

— Capt. S. M. Holt, master of Geo. Harriss, Son & Co.'s schooner, the *Jno. H. Tingue*, now at Philadelphia, arrived here yesterday to take charge of the brig *Starlight*. Capt. Rhodes, of the *Starlight*, will go to Philadelphia as master of the *Tingue*.

— The deed making the old National Bank building on Front street, between Market and Princess, the property of the Masons of the city has been passed, and now the Masons are busy making arrangements for raising the money with which to build the Temple.

— In Justice Bunting's Court yesterday Tillie Taylor, colored, swore out peace warrants against Becky Claridy and Laura Davis, also colored. The warrant against the former was dismissed. Laura Davis was sent to jail in default of a $50 bond to keep the peace for sixty days.

— There were two cases tried yesterday by the Mayor. One was against John Morris, colored. The charge was riding a bicycle without a bell. The case was nol. prossed. The other case was against Thomas Walker, charged with disorderly conduct. Final hearing was deferred until to-day.

HUSBAND AND WIFE FIGHT.

William Stevenson Dealt His Wife a Severe Blow on the Head—Used an Iron Bar.

William Stevenson, colored, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Flynn, charged with assaulting his wife with a deadly weapon. He will be given a preliminary hearing this morning at 9 o'clock.

It appears that Stevenson is in the employ of Mr. P. R. Fowler as a driver, and sent word to his wife, Kate Stevenson, to come up to the coal yard—that he wanted to see her. She went and they became involved in a quarrel, during which Stevenson struck his wife a severe blow on the right side of her head with a bar of iron. He claims that he dealt the blow in self defence, his wife having been in the act of striking him with a stick. Dr. McMillan dressed the wife's wounds and says the lick came near being fatal.

Stevenson was sent to the county work house some time ago for whipping his wife and was hired to Mr Fowler by the county commissioners. He was serving in this way when the assault was made yesterday. It is claimed by some, therefore, that the county is responsible for the injury sustained by Kate Stevenson.

Volunteers Wanted.

Sergeant Newton E. Gillican, of the Wilmington Light Infantry, opened a recruiting station at the armory last night. A number of volunteers enlisted. Sergeant W. A. Whitney, of Company K, North Carolina Volunteers, is expected to arrive to-day and will be at the armory between the hours of eight and nine to-night for the purpose of enlisting recruits. Anybody who wants to go to the war and wants to go quick will do well to seize this opportunity. Read the advertisement calling for volunteers.

Cape Fear Signal Station.

Mr. A. L. Price, one of the signal crew at Cape Fear Station was in the city yesterday. He reports that all are well and getting along nicely. The new station will be completed to-day and the boys will move in their new quarters at once. Up to this time they have been living in Capt. S W. Skinner's cottage.

Schooner Isaac H. Tillyer.

Divers have failed to locate the leak in the schooner *Isaac H. Tillyer*. Her owner, A. H. Doughty, of Philadelphia, will arrive to-day to decide whether to have her discharge her cargo here and have the repairs made or proceed in tow to Elizabethport, N. J., for which port she is bound.

THE ARTESIAN WELL

Good Progress Made in the Efforts to Secure Water Fit for Household Use.

PIPE SUNK OVER 500 FEET.

Obstacles Encountered But Overcome That It Was Feared Might Cause Abandonment of the Project. Plain Sailing Now.

Recent developments at Hilton where the artesian well is being driven for the Clarendon Water Works Company are extremely gratifying. For the past several days the day foreman, Mr. W. O. Stevens, and Mr. W. F. Robertson, the superintendent of the Water Works Company, have been just a little perplexed trying to decide whether to reduce the size of the pipe which has been driven to a depth of over 500 feet or to try to drive the 12-inch pipe through a stratum of very hard rock at the risk of a casualty which would make the whole undertaking a failure.

What only added to the gravity of the situation was the recollection that on this very rock two other well-digging concerns had met their Waterloos. In the first effort, which was made several years ago, the rock proved too difficult to penetrate; the "shoe"—the concern which cuts the way for the pipe—broke and there was nothing to do but abandon the project. In the second attempt, that made last Winter, the same layer of rock drove the men who were driving the well almost to desperation. A powerful pile-driver was procured and the pipe was driven into the solid rock with tremendous force. The result was that the pipe bent and a second failure was made.

It was quite natural therefore that when Mr. Stevens crew struck the rock which had given trouble they grew a little nervous.

The pipe had undergone a severe strain in going through two and a half feet of rock twenty feet above, and foreman Stevens was afraid it would not stand the blows that would be necessary to force it through the second layer. Still he wanted to carry the twelve-inch pipe just as far as possible and he felt sure that if he could just get through the 26 inches of obstruction that he would have dead easy work. But the fear of bending the pipe or breaking the shoe was almost about to overcome him, at least he was very much perplexed, when he consulted Superintendent Robertson, who advised him after taking certain precautionary measures to make another effort to sink the pipe through the rock. It was done and the pipe went through beautifully. Now it is plain sailing, for the present anyway.

RELAY RACE THIS AFTERNOON

The Teams Now Made Up and Judges Selected—Racers Enthusiastic—Ladies Especially Invited.

Indications are that the L. A. W. Club relay race booked for 5.30 o'clock this afternoon will be run in perfect conformity with the pre-arranged plans, the features of which have already been published in the STAR.

The judges are to be Messrs. W. R. Morrison, A. P. Yopp and Ike Solomon. Mr. Jno. M. Wright is to serve as starter, and Mr. C. H. O'Berry as time-keeper. The racers who will compose the opposing teams are as follows:

L. A. W. Club, Mr. Claud Fisher captain—Mr. Ed. Heinsberger, Mr. Hardy LeGwin, Mr. G. E. Murphy, Mr. R. G. Rankin, Mr. Henry McMillan and Mr. Bellamy Harriss.

Carolina Cycle Club, Mr. M. P. Taylor captain—Mr. F. P. Turrentine, Mr. Jack Scott, Mr. W. O. Morris, Mr. Sam Springer, Mr. Geo. Harrell and Mr. J. W. Plummer, Jr.

The race is to start at the corner of Market and Fifth streets, and the finish will be at the fifth mile post on the shell road. The young men who participate in the race are anxious that the ladies of the city attend the races and wear the colors of their favorite club. There is much enthusiasm among wheelmen over the possible outcome of the race, and it is probable that there will be some hard riding.

Death of Mr. R. C. Schultz.

A telegram received here yesterday by Mr. W. F. Robertson announced the death of Mr. R. C. Schultz, formerly of this city, in Dallas City, Ill., last Tuesday afternoon. While in Wilmington Mr. Schultz was engaged as shipping clerk for the Armour Packing Company.

He was a very popular young man, and there was genuine regret expressed here yesterday at the news of his death. He was a member of Stonewall Lodge Knights of Pythias and also of the Uniform Rank.

Smallpox at Statesville.

Dr. C. P. Wertenbaker, passed assistant surgeon, Marine Hospital Service, yesterday received orders from Surgeon General Walter Wyman, directing him to go to Statesville to investigate a supposed case of smallpox. He will leave this afternoon at 3.20 o'clock by the Carolina Central. In his absence Dr. T. S. Burbank will have charge of the Marine Hospital.

No mineral waters in the world is superior to that of Jackson Springs for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration or Kidney, Bladder and Stomach troubles. Read advertisement in the STAR.

DEATH OF MR. R. K. BRYAN.

Lawyer, Journalist, Farmer—After a Long Life of Usefulness Passed to His Reward.

Mr. R. K. Bryan, Sr., died at his home at Scott's Hill at 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had been seriously sick for several days and for a number of years previous to his death he had been almost totally blind. Although he had actually lived in Wilmington only a few years he was almost as well known to Wilmington people as if he had lived here all his life.

Mr. Bryan was in his seventy-second year. He was born in Fayetteville where his childhood and youth were spent. He received his education at Chapel Hill. His wife who preceded him to the grave several years ago was Miss Sue Loftin, of this city.

During the long and useful life of the deceased, he followed several occupations. He was a lawyer, teacher, editor and farmer. Many of Wilmington's men studied under him when he taught in Cape Fear Academy.

But Mr Bryan was more of an editor than anything else. Being a man of wide reading on various subjects and also being equipped with a good supply of common sense, he was especially qualified for the work to which he devoted a good part of his life. He edited the *North Carolinian* in Fayetteville and for some time was associate editor of the *Carolina Farmer*, an agricultural paper published in this city by Mr. Wm. H. Bernard. The editorial work on the last named periodical was done after Mr. Bryan had taken up his residence at Scott's Hill. His last newspaper work was on a paper in Hickory, N. C., which he was compelled to leave on account of failing eyesight.

Mr. Bryan represented New Hanover county in the State Legislature for one term, and his exceptional abilities caused him to take high rank among the legislators and to be of great service to his county.

Surviving the deceased are five children, Mr. R. K. Bryan, Mrs. James Foy, Misses Sallie and Mary Bryan, and Mr. N. N. Bryan.

The funeral will take place from the residence this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Uncalled For in the Wilmington Postoffice June 9, 1898.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Miss Etta Beatty, Miss Jane Bowden, Mrs J E Brinde, Miss Martha Baxter. Miss Cattie Cogdill, miss Eliza Croper, miss Cora Deacon, miss Sarah L Gilbert, miss Lula B Green, miss Katie Granger. Miss Mary Howe, miss Aaron Home. Miss Carrie Jones, miss Emeline Jarvis, miss Lula Johnson, Miss mattie James, miss Mary Jones. Martha S King, Mrs M A Klein, Mrs Mary E King, Sarah J King, Carrie V King. Miss Fannie Mallett. Annie M Sholer. Mrs Hannah Warmack.

MEN'S LIST.

Bardaza Beatty, Charlie Blackwill, T C Burnet. M R Caps, W H Cox, Frank Devane, Davis F Franklin. Clara Gibson. Walker Hodge, S H Harriss, Julia S Harris, Geo T Herring, F Harrison, Christian Hunt. Chas Jones, Nixin Jones. J W Lewis, Robt Love. Hezikiah Mason, John McDonald, Jas W Moody, J M Martin, Narria Rives. T B Tyson, (col) A H Weeden, Ruiben Wiggins.

RETURNED FROM DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Jennie Laftin, S A Robinson.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in fifteen days they will be sent to the dead lettter office.

WM. H. CHADBOURN,
Postmaster.

Colfax Expected Here.

The revenue cutter *Colfax* was expected at this port yesterday, but was detained at Charleston, awaiting orders to go to search for the water-laden barge which escaped from the steamer *Leonidas* last Saturday night somewhere between Hatteras and Charleston. Captain Mitchell, in command of the *Colfax*, wrote Capt. W. H. Gannon yesterday informing him that he could not meet him here yesterday, as he had intended, for the reason indicated above.

A special to the STAR from Southport last night says: "The revenue cutter *Colfax* arrived at 7 o'clock P. M. from Charleston. She expects to sail in the morning to cruise along the coast northward."

THE SECOND REGIMENT

Assigned to General Brooke's Division at Atlanta—The Mobilization of Naval Reserves at Wilmington.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., June 9.—Col. Burgwyn to-day received a telegram from Major General Brooke, at Atlanta, to whose division the Second regiment has been assigned, ordering him to hold the Second regiment here until further orders. The regiment will hardly move before the 18th. A full equipment is expected Monday.

Adjutant General Cowles states that orders for the mobilization of the Naval Reserves at Wilmington will probably be issued Monday. It is reported that vessels for the Reserves have already been ordered to Wilmington.

The Agricultural Board meets Friday, and Russell will doubtless supplant Jno. R. Smith with John Graham.

Adjutant General Corbin has sent Col. Burgwyn instructions for recruiting the Second regiment to the necessary strength.

Jno. W. Hardin was commissioned assistant adjutant general to-day.

— Mr. J. G. Spencer, of Washington, N. C., was in the city yesterday.

END OF THE FARCE.

Board of Aldermen Meet to Consider Charges Against Chief of Police Melton.

"TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT."

Verdict "Not Proven:" But Both the Chief and His Accuser Found Guilty of Conduct Unbecoming Officers of the Law.

As foreshadowed in yesterday's STAR, there was a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen last night to hear the appeal taken from the ruling of the Police Committee in regard to the charges made by Policeman R. H. Benson against Chief of Police Jno. R. Melton. The result of the meeting is that the action of the committee in dismissing the case and reprimanding both officers was unanimously approved.

The meeting was held in the city court room and Policeman Benson was represented by lawyer W. E. Henderson, colored, and Chief Melton by Marsden Bellamy, Esq. The meeting was called to order by Mayor Wright about 8.45 o'clock. The charges, the gist of which are well known to STAR readers, were read as was the report of the Police Committee, upon which the appeal was taken. The latter recited the fact of the committee's investigation and declared the charges not sustained by testimony; but asserted that both were guilty of conduct unbecoming officers of the law, and warned them against a recurrence of such behavior.

Policeman Benson was the first to go upon the stand. He told the story of the incident complained of much as recited in the "bill of charges."

Other witnesses introduced by lawyer Henderson for Mr. Benson were Policeman J. W. Smith, Sergeant Thomas Lawson and day janitor John Carroll, colored. The testimony of all these witnesses was much the same. They told of the criticism passed upon a decision in the Mayor's Court by Policeman Benson, which gave rise to the quarrel between the two officers; of the abusive language exchanged and of the chief's offer to "go to the woods" and give Benson "satisfaction."

The defence introduced no witnesses. Lawyer Henderson made the first argument. He said he would not press the charge that Melton challenged Benson to fight a duel, but he did insist that if Benson had manifested as high a temper as Chief Melton did one or the other would now be in his grave. Especial emphasis was put upon the importance of having a police force that would maintain the dignity and honor of the city under all circumstances.

Mr. Bellamy spoke very briefly. He characterized the whole affair as a "tempest in a teapot," and insisted that the only thing the Board of Aldermen could do was to sustain the action of the Police committee. At the conclusion of his argument, Alderman Morrill made a motion that the committee's action be sustained. This was seconded by Alderman Hewlett. The adoption was unanimous.

Aldermen present were: Gore, Keith, Twining, Morrill, Hewlett, Benson, Norwood and Green.

It was about 9.30 o'clock when the meeting adjourned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lots for Sale

AT WALLACE, N. C., I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, June 25th, 1898, several Town Lots situated west of the W. & W. Railroad, on Main and Railroad streets, in the thrifty Town of Wallace, N. C., in the centre of the best Strawberry belt known. Terms easy.
je 4 1w P. BONEY.

New Series.

The first instalment of the Tenth Series of the N. C. Home Building Association is payable on Saturday, July 2nd, at office in Seaboard Air Line Building, Front street.
FRANK H. STEDMAN,
je 8 tf Secretary and Treasurer.

WANTED,

Thirty-five Able-Bodied Men

to volunteer to serve with Company K, Second Regiment United States Volnnteers.
DONALD MACRAE, Captain.
Apply at Wilmington Light Infantry Armory between 8 and 9 P. M.
SERGEANT WM. A. WHITNEY,
je 9 2it Recruiting Officer.

BEFORE AND AFTER TAKING.

The American Pig turns out to be an American Buffalo, after testing him. Our prime meats, also, always improve on acquaintance, and trying some of our tender, succulent beef, dainty Spring lamb, fine mutton and veal you could never accustom yourself to eating an inferior grade.
I. B. RHODES.
je 10 tf

BUSINESS LOCALS

IN "THE MORNING STAR"

COST BUT A CENT A WORD.

NO AD. FOR LESS THAN 20c.

HAVE YOU LOST ANYTHING?
HAVE YOU FOUND ANYTHING?
WANT TO SELL A HOUSE?
WANT TO RENT A HOUSE?
NEED A COOK?
WANT A NURSE?
WANT TO BORROW MONEY?
WANT TO LEND MONEY?
WANT A SITUATION?
WANT A BOOKKEEPER?
WANT TO BUY OR SELL A COW OR HORSE?
DO YOU WISH TO SELL A FARM?
DO YOU WISH TO BUY A FARM?
DO YOU WANT A WIFE?

Do You Want Anything?

A Cent a Word is a Mere Trifle for An Advertisement. The Price is so Low That You Can Afford to Detail Your Needs in Print, and Save Correspondence.

Try "The Morning Star."

Guaranteed Circulation Larger Than That of Any Other Daily Newspaper Published in Wilmington.

ORDERS.

We Are Filling Orders for
Patent Flour,
Straight Flour,
Clear Flour,
Meal, White Corn,
FROM CARS AT R. R.

No delay in filling orders for any thing in our line.

D. McEACHERN,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant.
my 4 tf

SEASHORE HOTEL,

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH N. C.
GEORGE CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
R. E. CRAWFORD, Manager.

Open for the Season.

New and beautiful building sprinkled by the spray of Old Ocean and yet twenty miles away from slightest danger by invasion. New and handsome furnishings with all modern conveniences. Cuisine up to highest standard of excellence. Drinking water furnished by artesian well. Daily concerts by Hotel Orchestra. Come to Wrightsville Sound for cooling summer breezes and matchless view of Atlantic Ocean
je 2 tf

22 1-2 Cts

For the Very Best

TABLE BUTTER.

We get it fresh on every steamer and keep it on ice.
Pure Leaf Lard 7½ Cents.
Granulated Sugar 6 Cents.
THE KING GROCERY CO.
B. F. KING, MANAGER,
'Phone 307. Fourth Street Bridge.
je 7 tf

RECEIVED AT

THE UNLUCKY CORNER

Fine Virginia Hams.

Price reasonable. Quality very high.

Unadulterated Codfish,

Cut from fresh Rock Cod.

S. W. SANDERS.
je 8 tf

Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 1ST, 1898.

Leave Wilmington daily, except Sundays, 6.30 and 10.10 A. M.; 2.30, 5.00 and 7.15 P. M. Sunday, 10.10 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

Leave Ocean View daily, except Sundays, at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 2.45, 6.00 and 10 P. M. Sunday, 11.30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Freight will be carried on the 10.10 A. M. and 5 P. M. trains only, except vegetables and meats on the 6.30 A. M. No goods will be received unless accompanied by a way bill and freight prepaid.
GEO. R. FRENCH, President.
R. O. GRANT, Superintendent. my 31 tf

Ed. Guyon and Wm. C. Moore

May hereafter be found at the Barber Shop of the undersigned, where they are prepared to do all work in their line in a first class manner.
Respectfully,
A. FREMPERT, Barber,
my 8 tf. 11 South Front St.

Blue Ridge Springs

The Favorite Summer Resort of the Virginia Mountains. Twenty-six consecutive seasons under the management of
PHIL. F. BROWN.
my 31 2m

We Want Your Trade.

We are not unreasonable in asking you to see to your interest and trade with us. We certainly know to sell at carload prices, therefore save you all the go-between profit. We handle from first hands; acting as distributors of all kinds of

Provisions.

Sentiment is humbug in business. Vigilance in keeping ahead of the procession should force you to buy of us. We will do our part. We only sell the famous

Cuban Blossom Cigars.
Renown Cigars.
Topical Twist Cigars.

Once used always used.

Vollers & Hashagen,

PROVISIONERS,
Nutt Street, A. C. L. Crossing.
je 5 tf

NOTICE!

By authority vested in me by the Board of Commissioners of New Hanover County, I hereby advertise for sealed bids for painting the bridge across Smith's creek and the iron fence about the new County Court House. Bids must be sent to me as early as possible, and work must be done in a manner satisfactory to myself. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. F. W. FOSTER,
je 7 tf Chairman.

Carolina Beach and Southport

STEAMBOAT LINE.

Following Schedule in Effect After Wednesday, June 8.

Leave Wilmington, daily except Sunday, for Carolina Beach, 8 and 9.30 A. M.; 3 and 5.15 P. M. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—Leave Wilmington, 7.30 P. M.; leave Beach, 8.30 P. M.

Leave Beach, 7 A. M.; 1.15 P. M.; 3.45 P. M.; 6.00 P. M.

Leave Wilmington Sunday, 10 A. M; 2.30 P. M.; Leave Beach, 12.30 P. M.; 6 P. M.

9.30 A. M. boat through for Southport—Leaves Southport, 12.15 P. M.

Fare on 5.15 and 7.30 P. M boats 15 cents.
J. W. Harper.
je 5 tf

Mrs. W. E. Mayo

HAS OPENED THE

Ocean View Hotel

For the season, where she is prepared to serve her guests as formerly. WATER FROM ARTESIAN WELL. Special rates to families. je 2 1m

OCEANIC HOTEL,

Carolina Beach, N. C.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Rates $2.00 per day, local; $10 per week, or $1.00 per day by month.

N. B.—MILK for table carefully sterilized. Sterilizer also at service of cottagers.
je 2 1m R. A. JENKINS, Prop.

SPRING FELT HATS?

STRAW HATS

That will become you and make you comfortable and stylish? Then go to
HANME, THE HATTER,
my 28 tf 26 North Front street.

To Let for the Summer Season

SIX ELEGANT COTTAGES at Atlantic View Hotel, Wrightsville Sound. One two-story six-room Cottage; two four-room one-story Cottages; one three-room one-story Cottage; two two-room one-story Cottages. All neatly furnished. For further information apply to,
John H. Hanby, Wrightsville, N. C.
je 5 2t su we su

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important new or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will in that case be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1898

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District—Hon. George H. Brown, of Beaufort.
Second District—Hon. Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.
Fifth District—Hon. Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.
Sixth District—Hon. Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.
Seventh District—Hon. Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.
Eleventh District—Hon. W. Alexander Hoke, of Lincoln.

FOR SOLICITOR.

Sixth District—Rudolph Duffy, of Onslow.

NO NEED OF PROTECTION.

The avowed purpose of a protective tariff is to protect American manufacturers, and producers of protected articles from the competition of the manufacturers and producers in other countries. If there was need of this, or while there may have been some need of it when manufactories were few in the country and it was felt that encouragment was necessary to start them, there might be or was some excuse for it, but when it is demonstrated that this kind of protection is not necessary but is simply a tax on the American consumer for the benefit of the protected, there is no excuse for it and it becomes nothing less than legalized robbery. That it is not necessary is shown by the fact that our manufacturers sell their productions in the markets of the world where they have to compete with the manufacturers of other countries, some of whom have no protection at all. The framers of the present tariff contended that it was intended to be a tariff for revenue as well as for protection, but the facts prove that it is neither.

The U. S. Treasury Department has issued a statement covering the exports and imports of manufactured articles for the past ten months, prepared by Mr. Austin, an expert of the Department, which shows that the receipts of customs from this source have been $16,000,000 less than for the corresponding period of last year, and he therefore deems it advisable to reduce the duties to increase the revenues. In speaking of the success our manufacturers have had in foreign markets he says:

"The manufacturers of the United States are making in the fiscal year which closes with this month their greatest record in competing for the markets of the world. Not only will the exports of manufactured articles for the fiscal year exceed those of any previous year, but for the first time in the history of the country they will exceed the imports of manufactures. In the ten months of the fiscal year whose detailed record the Bureau of Statistics has just completed the exports of manufactures exceeded by over $40,000,000 the value of the manfactures imported, and it is probable that for the full year's record this excess will reach $50,000,000

"In no preceding year in the history of the country have the exports of our manufactures equaled in value the imports of manufactured articles. In the fiscal year 1897 the imports of manufactured articles exceeded the value of exports of manufactures by the sum of $37,362,217; in 1896 by $104,759,734, and in 1895 by $121,413,783.

"Nearly every branch of our great manufacturing industries has shared in this growth of our sales to other parts of the world.

"The exports of agricultural implements, for instance, which in 1888 were about $2,000,000 in value, will in the year 1898 be, in round numbers, $6,000,000. Locomotive engines, whose exportation in 1888 was less than $500,000 in value, will in 1898 reach probably $4,000,000, orders for more than 150 engines having been placed with the great manufacturing establishments during the past two months for use in China, Japan, Russia, Egypt, Australasia and South America.

"Bar iron, of which we exported 1,500,000 pounds in 1888, will amount to 10,000,000 pounds of exports in 1898. Builders' hardware, the exports of which in 1888 were valued at $1,442,635, were last fiscal year $4,153,436 in value. The exports of cut nails, which in 1888 amounted to 11,963,664 pounds, will in 1898 amount to more than 35,000,000 pounds, an increase of 200 per cent., while wire nails have increased over 1,000 per cent., the exports of wire, wrought and horseshoe nails in 1888 being 1,547,079 pounds, while those of 1898 will reach nearly if not quite 20,000,000.

"Exports of iron plates and sheets, which in 1888 were less than 1,000,000 pounds, will in the year which ends with this month amount to nearly 8,000,000 pounds, while those of steel plates and sheets, which were but 119,419 pounds in 1888, will exceed 20,000,000 pounds in 1898. The total value of the exports of manufactures of iron and steel, which in 1888 amounted to $17,773,034, will in 1898 exceed $65,000,000.

"The exports of leather and manufactures thereof, which in 1888 amounted to less than $10,000,000, will in 1898 exceed $20,000,000 in value. Exports of illuminating oils, which in 1888 amounted to 456,000,000 gallons, will in 1898 exceed 800,000,000 gallons, while lubricating oils, which in 1888 were less than 23,000,000 gallons, will in 1898 reach 55,000,000 gallons. The exportations of paraffine and paraffine wax, which in 1888 were 36,000,000 pounds, will in 1898 reach 140,000,000 pounds. Soap increases from 19,000,000 in 1888 to over 27,000,000 pounds in 1898; glass and glassware from $381,628 in 1888 to $1,208,187 in 1897; manufactures of rubber from $886,867 in 1893 to $1,807,145 in 1897. Manufactures of cotton show an increase of 50 per cent. in the value of their exports during the past ten years.

"Exports of chemicals have also increased 50 per cent. in value during the same time. Manufactures of brass have increased from $308,124 in 1888 to over $1,400,000 in 1898, while manufactures of copper, including ingots and bars, which in 1888 were $3,812,798, were last year $31,62?,125, and seem likely to exceed that sum in 1898. In numerous other manufactured articles there have been similar gains, nearly the entire list having shared in a greater or less degree in the growth of the export trade during the past decade.

"The total exportation of manufactures in 1888 amounted to $130,300,087, and in 1898 seems likely to reach nearly or quite $290,000,000."

For years our manufacturers have been extending their trade into foreign countries, notwithstanding the obstacles against which they had to contend, but it was not until the Wilson tariff went into operation that the increase became remarkable. In the last year of that tariff our manufactured exports reached 26 per cent. of the total volume, the highest figure ever attained. Since then there has been a steady growth, although but little if any increase in the percentage because the total volume, on account of the demand for our food stuffs, has been larger.

The Wilson tariff was not a model by any means, the average reduction of duties being small, not over five per cent., but it wisely placed some of the leading raw materials on the free list and thus put our manufactrurers in a position where they could compete with foreign manufacturers who had no advantage over them in this respect, as they had before the adoption of that tariff. Our manufacturers, taking advantage of the favoring conditions, began to reach out, to depend less upon the home market, found the foreign markets profitable, and have continued the efforts since to retain the ground they won, the result being that for the first time in our commercial history our exports of manufactures exceed our imports to the amount of about $4,000,000 a month.

How could our manufacturers do this, and do it, too, when they were paying duties on raw materials, if they could not compete with their rivals in other countries? If they *can* compete with these rivals where is the decent excuse for these high protective duties, which simply take money out of the pockets of American consumers to put into the pockets of men who contribute to Republican campaign funds? This was the object of the high duties in the Dingley law, to compensate the manufacturers who aided Mark Hanna (who is a manufacturer) to secure the nomination and election of Wm. McKinley; but that there is now no excuse for this plunder of the people is shown by the splendid object lesson contained in the Treasury figures above quoted.

A SENSIBLE ADDRESS.

The Clinton *Democrat* of this week publishes an address to the white voters of Duplin county (which might be addressed to the white voters of North Carolina), by Mr. James O. Carr, Chairman of the Duplin county Democratic Executive Committee. After referring to the proposition of the Butler wing of the Populist party for fusion with the Democratic party, and giving reasons why the party could not without forfeiting the respect of the people and its self-respect accept it, he thus addresses himself to honest Populists:

"Wherever a man has a right he has a duty to perform as its counterpart. The right to vote carries with it the solemn duty and responsibility of casting that vote for the best interest of the people. If you endorse the present State administration and the last two Legislatures it is your duty to work to keep them in power, and if you do not endorse them it is your duty to help us defeat them.

"The last two Legislatures were controlled by the Republican party—the next one will be controlled either by the Republican or Democratic party. Your choice is between the two, and we urge all good citizens to join hands with us to give North Carolina a clean Democratic government.

"If you have differed with us in the past politically, but now see fit to join us in redeeming the State from the Republican party, we will guarantee to you the same rights and privileges in the councils of our party as other Democrats have.

"There is no reason why the best people—the great plain common people—should not control our government, and it is not only their privilege, but their duty to do so."

This is addressed to Populists, the majority of whom formerly belonged to the Democratic party, but left it under the belief that they could more speedily accomplish what they desired through the Populist party, whose leaders promised much and did nothing save putting some spoils-hunting leaders into office. If they have done more than that (if we omit the disgrace they have brought upon the State by the scandalous performances with their Republican allies), the most keen-sighted, honest Populist has failed to discover it.

With the remembrance of the utter failure of the party to accomplish anything good for the people, and its dismal outlook for the future, it shouldn't take an honest voter long to decide what to do and where to go if he is looking for honest, respectable government.

MINOR MENTION.

Admiral Dewey has proved to be not only a superb fighter but also a splendid planner of campaigns and manager of men. He did not idly wait for reinforcements to be sent him, never seemed to be very anxious about reinforcements, but let the Government take its own time in sending them. In the meantime he made his plans, got the insurgents under his control and put them to the work of hemming the Spaniards in Manila, a work which, according to the latest advices, they seem to have pretty effectively done. The indications now are that before the troops that have left San Francisco reach Manila the American flag will be flying over that city, and the problem as far as the Spaniards are concerned be solved. Admiral Dewey is doing all this, too, without landing a man from his ships, or losing the life of an American, and in doing it he has held the insurgents in hand and compelled them to wage war in a civilized way. Every step he has taken from his bold dash into Manila bay marks him as a man of most extraordinary ability and resources, with coolness and sagacity in keeping with his dauntless courage, and that is all that need be said. There is little doubt that the reports we receive in reference to the situation at Manila are substantially true, for they are confirmed by Madrid dispatches coming from the Governor General of the Philippines, who reports the situation as desperate and seems to have abandoned hope.

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The only people who are claiming special recognition in this war are the sons and other relatives of the "somebodies," who are looking for soft snaps where the pay is good and the labor light, and the colored aspirants to fame and paying positions. Referring to the howl that some of the negro organs are raising on this line, the Washington *Post* says:

"All this nonsensical uproar has arisen over the demands of certain negro military organizations to be accepted intact, with their officers, &c., and made part of the army without question, and the ground upon which they base the preposterous assumption is their alleged ability, training, fitness, patriotism, and all the rest of it. As we say, this is too absurd for argument. The white militia regiments have not been accepted on such terms—why the negro regiments? The truth of the matter is that these noisy complainants do not represent even their own race, excepting, perhaps, the impudent and troublesome element of it, and are entitled to no more consideration than we propose to give them now. The negroes can enter the army as the whites do—leaving the government to appoint the officers—or they can stay out of it. The only people who are drawing the color line are the negroes themselves. Whites are content to be treated as individuals. The negro leader insists that his race must be treated as a whole. If there is a color line to-day they are to blame for it. If the authorities decline to admit their claims it is because those claims are impudent and silly. There is just one result the negro organs and leaders can accomplish by all this pestiferous uproar, and that is to convince the whites that they are impracticable and malapropos. When they finally succeed in implanting that conviction in the nation's mind they will discover that this is the white man's country, which the white man intends to govern in his own way and for his own behoof. They can stay here or go elsewhere, as they prefer, but in neither event will they affect the destiny of the United States or change the fixed purpose of those who rule it."

This is so appropriate and level-headed that the common-sense white people of the country—and perhaps the common-sense negroes, too—will unanimously endorse it."

BOOK NOTICES.

The physician and others who take interest in medical and health subjects will find *The Sanitarian* for June a valuable number. It contains among others two interesting articles, one one the non contagiousness of yellow fever, the other on house disinfection. Address A. N. Bell, M. D., Editor, 337 Clinton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The June number of *Gunton's Magazine* presents a valuable and interesting list of contents, embracing a sketch of the Philippines, "Gladstone's Public Career," an instructive paper on the science of war, and a number of others on topics of the day. Published by The Gunton Company, Union Square New York.

A considerable portion of the June number of *The Century* is devoted to Spain and Cuba, the articles being both instructive and handsomely illustrated. In addition to these are a number of other papers, including an interesting one on Japan; all finely illustrated. Published by The Century Company, Union Square, New York.

One of Peary's Esquimaux boys, who is still in New York, has a bicycle, but doesn't think much of it as it wouldn't be worth a red to chase foxes, and he doesn't think much of New York either, because there are no foxes to chase.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Clinton *Democrat*: About seventeen years ago the children of Mr. R. J. Mitchell, of Bladen county, were playing with a gold dollar and lost it in the field. On the 16th of May last Mr. Mitchell's son Bruce plowed up the coin. It was in an excellent state of preservation.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: It is with inexpressible personal sorrow that we chronicle this afternoon the death of Dr. Adam C. Davis, which occurred at an early hour this (Wednesday) morning at the home of his son, Col. A. C. Davis, in this city, after many months of slow decline, in the 77th year of his age.

— Goldsboro *Headlight*: There were nine deaths in the city during the month of May—five white and four colored. ——The death of Mr. Sylvester T. Brown occurred at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. George E. Crabtree, in this city, Tuesday afternoon at 3.15 o'clock of apoplexy, aged 76 years.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Mr. Joe Black, who was run over by the Carolina Central train Tuesday afternoon, contrary to the opinion of several doctors, not only lived through the night, but was perceptibly better yesterday. One of the physicians who was with him during and after the operation, said yesterday: "After the operation his pulse was very weak, and he was cold and clammy. I had no idea he would live until morning, but he reacted beautifully. He may now recover."

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: A race war has been imminent in Selma since Monday night, when a negro medicine seller was rotten-egged by parties unknown and a free fight was engaged in. One negro was badly used up, Tuesday the negroes made threats of fighting it out Tuesday night, and went so far as to buy up ammunition. A telephone dispatch from Smithfield Tuesday night said that a mob of negroes had started from that place with evident intention of aiding the Selma negroes. All the whites were armed in a short time and sentries were put out to halt them. The negroes gathered in woods near by but did not hazard an attack. The sheriff and a posse of men from Smithfield came to check the disturbance.

— Charlotte *News*: North Carolina is sending a fine body of young fellows to the army. Take the Murphy company of the Second Regiment, for instance. The captain is 6 feet 3½ inches high. All of his men are over 6 feet. He says his recruits, twenty-six in number, will all exceed 6 feet in height. Some will be 6½ feet. —A very interesting ceremony was performed in the parlors of Elizabeth College yesterday. This was the baptism of George Watts King, the infant son of Rev. B. King, President of the College. He was baptized by Dr. R. C. Holland in water that was brought from the river Jordan by his namesake and uncle, Mr. Geo. W. Watts, the Durham millionaire and philanthropist, who recently returned from a trip through Palestine.

— Concord *Times*: Mr. Edgar Beverly Sherrill, of North Carolina, who has just graduated in the Law Department of the Georgetown, D. C., University, won the first prize out of a class of 76 for maintaining the best average in recitations and examinations during the year. His average was 99 2-5, being one of the highest ever attained by any student at the above institution. The prize won is $100 in cash. Last year Mr. Sherrill won the first prize of $50 in the Junior class. His class this year was one of the brighest ever graduated from the University, 59 out of the 76, getting an average above 90. The class is composed of young men from all over the United States. Mr. Sherrill is a proof reader in the Government Printing Office, and necessarily had to prosecute his law studies at night. He is a brother to the editor of the *Times*, and formerly lived in Concord.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— There is no longer the faintest doubt that we are a solidly and inseparably united people, with every trace of sectional prejudice erased. The Hon. Joseph Benson Foraker is willing the Confederate flags should be returned.—*Chicago News, Ind.*

—— There are not a great many Southern men holding important positions in the American navy, but those who are there are demonstrating what sort of stuff the South turns out when home and country are to be fought for.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— It is rather fine of the British Admiralty to send a cruiser to Santiago with a load of surgeons. It is a graceful thing for a neutral to do, and no doubt the surgeons would extend their aid to both sides alike. A neutral warship attending a naval fight on an errand of mercy is a new spectacle in war. No doubt the officers of the British cruiser will be glad to be present at the fighting and see the work of the ships. Battleships are so largely in the experimental stage that every naval officer is anxions to see how they behave in action.—*New York Commercial Advertiser, Rep.*

—— According to the ruling of the Navy Department, Inventor Holland cannot use his submarine boat in Government service because such use would smack of privateering; and since the boat could not be put in regular commission under a naval officer, owing to the unwillingness of such officers to accept that line of duty, the submarine wonder is effectually corked up, like Cervera at Santiago. There seems to be nothing left but piracy for Holland and his daredevil crew—unless, indeed, they should transfer their allegiance to Spain.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

— Wars Within Wars—"Another quarrel going on next door." "What's the matter this time?" "She wants to name the baby 'Dewey' and he wants the name for his wheel."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Bad management keeps more people in poor circumstances than any other one cause. To be successful one must look ahead and plan ahead so that when a favorable opportunity presents itself he is ready to take advantage of it. A little forethought will also save much expense and valuable time. A prudent and careful man will keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in the house; the shiftless fellow will wait until necessity compels it and then ruin his best horse going for a doctor and have a big doctor bill to pay, besides; one pays out 25 cents, the other is out a hundred dollars, and then wonders why his neighbor is getting richer while he is getting poorer. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TWINKLINGS.

— "I always look out for number one," said the selfish man. "Don't you?" "Well, hardly," said the person addressed, who happened to be a widow. "I am looking out for number two."—*San Francisco Examiner.*

— Damp Weather: Mr. Bellefield—"When does the Cuban rainy season begin?" Mr. Bloomfield—"I don't know exactly, but this year it follows the opening of the Dewey season in Manila."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

— Unfortunate—"I'm afraid I've lost a patient," said the young physician, who realizes the value of making an impression. "Didn't you know what remedy to prescribe?" "Perfectly. That part of it was simple enough. But I couldn't think of the Latin for 'mustard plaster.'"

— Excited Lady (at Atlantic City)—"Why isn't anything done for that ship in distress? Why don't some of you"— Life-saver (hurriedly)—"We have sent the crew a line to come ashore, mum." Excited Lady—"Of all things! Were they waiting for a formal invitation!"—*New York Weekly.*

— Josephine Kipling, the eldest child of Rudyard Kipling, was recently punished for telling an untruth, and went to bed sobbing rebelliously: "I think it's real mean, so there. My pa writes great big whoppers and everybody thinks they're lovely. While I told just a tiny little story and gets whipped and sent to bed."—*New York Tribune.*

A TIPPLER'S JOKE.

It Was of the Practical Kind and Might Have Resulted Seriously.

One of the best known men about town, who died a few years ago, often told a practical joke that was played on him which forever left its mark. The man in question was a great sportsman, and nothing could keep him away from angling and shooting when there was the least chance to do a good day's work. In earlier years he was in the habit of going to a little village in Wisconsin famous for its well stocked streams. A man named Beech kept a little hotel here, and the colonel—we will call him that—often put up with him. He arrived there one night in July and retired soon after supper, determined to get a good night's rest. The landlord was in the bar and somewhat worse for what he had imbibed.

"I suppose I can have my old room?" said the colonel as he shook hands with him.

"Certainly, certainly, my boy. But you'll have to sleep with the major—you know the major—as the house is full."

There may have been a merry twinkle in his eye as he said this, but the colonel took no notice of it. Yes, he knew the major. The major was a pleasant old chap who had lived in the village for years and made his headquarters at the tavern. There was a new moon that night, and the colonel found it light enough to retire without a lamp. Besides, he didn't want to disturb his roommate, who appeared to be fast asleep. Very much fatigued with his day's tramp, he tumbled into bed and was just dozing off when he heard the door open and some one come into the room. In the dim light the colonel distinguished the outlines of a young man and woman. They sat down on the sofa, where the rays of the moon fell upon them. The colonel could not understand the situation, but he waited to see what would come of it.

"Dearest," said the man in dulcet tones, "I don't want you to have so much to say to Billy Jones."

"Why, Charley, you know I don't care a rap for him. I love you. You ought to know that."

There was a kiss and then another. The colonel nudged his friend, the major, well knowing that his sense of humor would render the scene all the more enjoyable, but he didn't move. The sweet talk went on very quietly and decorously. Again the colonel jabbed his bedfellow. Somehow the major was sleeping very soundly, and the colonel raised himself on his elbow and took his first good look at him. Imagine his horror when he discovered little square pieces of damp cloth over his eyes and a bandage around his head to keep his jaw in position. The major was dead.

The colonel gave one yell and sprang from the bed. Another bound and he was out of the door and tearing down the stairs. Not until he reached the taproom and swallowed a large goblet of whisky did he recover sufficiently from his fright to ask for an explanation from the landlord, who by this time was thoroughly intoxicated.

He confessed that he had played a joke on his guest and hoped it had not given him much of a turn. The best part of the joke was on the young couple, who had volunteered to sit up with the corpse. When the colonel jumped from the bed, they thought it was a veritable resurrection. The bold lover threw himself out of the window, and the girl fainted dead away. A sprained ankle was the extent of the injuries received by her sweetheart, the landlord settling the bill. The landlord was quickly sobered by the commotion, but the colonel never went back to that place, no matter if the fish did bite better there in July than anywhere else in Wisconsin.—St. Louis Republic.

THOUGHT HE SAW A FALL.

A Needy Citizen's Futile Effort to Get a Surgeon Interested.

An excited man broke frantically out of an elevator at the ninth floor and rushed into a doctor's office away up there among the clouds.

"Quick!" he called to the physician. "Get your bandages and things! Just in time! Man's going to fall off the roof of that new building across the street!"

"A man has fallen!" said the medical man, who had not correctly caught the hurried speech of the other.

"Pshaw! No! Ain't fall yet. If he had, there'd be 69 doctors around him by the time I got to the elevator, and what show would I have had to earn a dime by calling you then? No; he's going to fall in three minutes. He is up there fixing iron trusses. I knew you'd be willing to give me a dime for warning you so you could get there ahead of time and receive him and get a fee."

The doctor's excitement cooled, and he ceased his work of preparation.

"How do you know he's going to drop?" he asked.

"Feel it in my bones. Better hurry. Give me the dime now, and I'll rush down ahead and fight off any other doctors that may be hanging around."

"Oh, shaw! You're crazy. Get out! I'll give you no money."

"You won't, hey? Not when I put you in the way of earning a big fee and getting your name in the papers? Me that felt the rise of wheat in my bones and told Joe Leiter and helped him win a million! Me that felt in my bones that Tanner was going to duck and tipped it off to the mayor and let him in so he could earn everlasting honor and get nominated for president at Nashville! And you refuse to believe in me or invest a measly little dime in my bones!"

"I certainly do. Go away! Go fast!"

"Very well, sir. I go. I go with dignity. I hate communion with foolish men anyway. In 1 minute and 40 seconds, when that man goes whirling down there into the midst of a mob of people, and some other doctor gets the job and the excitement and the advertising and the chance to earn money in the trial of the damage suit, you'll remember that I gave you first chance. Goodby, unwise person! Hey, there, elevator! Nine, down!"—Chicago Record.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proven invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by R. R. Bellamy, Druggist.

A Matter Settled.

"We were all sitting around the hotel in Honolulu," said Purser McComb of the Camarinos, "swapping lies and stories when some one started the joke that each man present was to tell a moral story or set up the drinks. Everybody agreed except Camarinos, a Greek, who is in the fruit business there and reported to be quite wealthy.

"'I know lots in Greek,' said Camarinos, 'but I don't know any in English.'

"'Greek don't go here, Camarinos. What do we know about your language? You may be giving us a dii and we be none the wiser. You must tell it us in English, my son.' Camarinos looked puzzled when his turn came to give a philosophical maxim. He put his finger to his forehead and then said suddenly, with a bright look, 'I have one.'

"'Let us have it,' was the cry.

"'Well, I don't know if I got him quite right,' he responded.

"'Oh, let us have it.'

"'Well, then, it is this: A brick which goes this way,' waving his hands to and fro, 'catches no grass.'

"There was a good laugh, and it was voted that Camarinos had told the best story that ever had been heard in Honolulu or elsewhere."—San Francisco News Letter.

A Mystery of Sneezing.

"Did you ever notice," inquired an elderly man, "how much more sneeze there is in you as you grow older? I used to put my handkerchief to my lips and half suppress a very modest noise, but now when I feel the spasm coming on I want to scare the wilderness. I sneeze from my toes to my crown and in every direction, quite over the horizon. The queer part of it is I think so much of my sneeze, too, and coax and enjoy it. I wonder why a man in his twenties can do with a repressed and delicate 'hitch' like a girl, and then between 40 and 50 can't satisfy himself unless he kerchoos over a whole county?"—Chicago Post.

Grim Philosophy.

There was something bordering on the pathetic in the comment of an old Florida negro on the fate of his little boy who, as he explained, "wuz swallered alive by an alligator," for when some one expressed sympathy for him he said: "Well, well, de Lawd's will be done! Hit wuz mighty bad fer de alligator ter swaller him, but he might er been lynched ef he'd lived ter be growed!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Beats the Klondike.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Maryaville, Texas, has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages; and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvellous cure; would have it, even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottles free at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

I was seriously affected with a cough for several years, and last Fall had a more severe cough than ever before. I have used many remedies without receiving much relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by a friend who, knowing me to be a poor widow, gave it to me, I tried it, and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved me very much and the second bottle has absolutely cured me. I have not had as good health for twenty years. Respectfully, Mrs. Mary A. Beard, Claremont, Ark. Sold by R. R. Bellamy, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—		
2 ℔ Jute		6½
Standard		7¼
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ ℔	12	14
Sides ℔ ℔		8
Shoulders ℔ ℔	7	7¼
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ ℔		6¼
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6½	6¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00	1 10
New New York, each		1 30
New City, each		1 10
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		22
BRICKS—		
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	7 00
Northern	9 00	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina ℔ ℔	13	18
Northern	19	25
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks		53
Virginia Meal		53
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	80	85
CANDLES—℔ ℔—		
Sperm	18	25
Adamantine	8	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔—		
Northern Factory	10	11
Dairy, Cream		11
State		12
COFFEE—℔ ℔—	10½	
Laguyra		
Rio	12	16
DOMESTICS—	8	10
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		
Yarns, ℔ bunch		5½
EGGS—℔ dozen	18	20
FISH—		10
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl	11 00	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl	8 00	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel		3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		8 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	10
Extra	4 25	4 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—		
Low grade		4 50
Choice		5 75
Straight		6 00
First Patent		6 50
GLUE—℔ ℔		7 00
GRAIN—℔ bushel—	71@73	69½
Corn, from store, bgs—White		54
Car load, in bags—White		53
Oats, from store		49½
Oats, Rust Proof		45
Cow Peas		90
HIDES—℔ ℔—		
Green		8
Dry		19
HAY—℔ 100 ℔—		
Clover Hay		90
Rice Straw	80	85
Eastern		90
Western		90
North River		85
HOOP IRON—℔ ℔		6
LARD—℔ ℔—	7½@8	6
Northern		7½
North Carolina	7½@8	10½
LIME—℔ barrel	1	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed)—℔ M ℔—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality		
Dressed Flooring, assorted	18 00	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
Barbadoes, in hogsheads		28
Barbadoes, in barrels		30
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		28
Porto Rico, in barrels		30
Sugar-House, in hogsheads		18
Sugar-House, in barrels	12	14
SYRUP, in barrels	14	18
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40	1 45
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
Clear Mess	11 50	12 00
Rump		12 00
Prime		11 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔		11
SALT, ℔ sack Alum	10	20
Liverpool		1 10
Lisbon		70
American		75
On Cob, ℔ bushel		70
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M—		
Common	5 00	6 00
Cypress Sawed	1 50	2 50
SUGARS, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5 95	6
Standard A	5½	5¾
White Extra C		5¼
Extra C, Golden		5
C, Yellow		4¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern		7
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	5 00	6 00
R. O. Hogshead	4 00	14 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		10 00
Mill, Prime		8 00
Mill, Fair		7 00
Common Mill	5 00	6 00
Inferior to Ordinary	4 00	5 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed		3 00
℔ M each heart—		
6-in	7 00	8 00
5-in Heart	5 00	6 00
Sap	4 00	5 00
4-in Heart	4 00	4 50
Sap	3 00	3 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	5	5½
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	1 20
North Carolina	1 00	1 20
WOOL, ℔ ℔—Unwashed	8	15

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 6-pound package. All grocers. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, June 9.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market steady at 25½ cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 25 cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1.00 per bbl for Strained and $1.05 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1.20 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1.00 per barrel for Hard, $1.60 for Dip, and $1.70 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine steady, 25¼, 24¾c; rosin steady, $1.25, $1.30; tar quiet, $1.00; crude turpentine steady, $1.30, $1.80, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	125
Rosin	496
Tar	57
Crude Turpentine	129

Receipts same day last year, 225 casks spirits turpentine, 736 bbls rosin, 132 bbls tar, 82 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 6¼c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 11-16	cts. ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	5	" "
Low Middling	5 11-16	" "
Middling	6¼	" "
Good Middling	6¾	" "

Same day last year, middling 7½c.

Receipts—8 bales; same day last year, 1.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 50@55c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 60c; Fancy, 65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 65c; Fancy, 70c.

CORN.—Firm; 45 to 57½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00 to $1.05 per bushel.

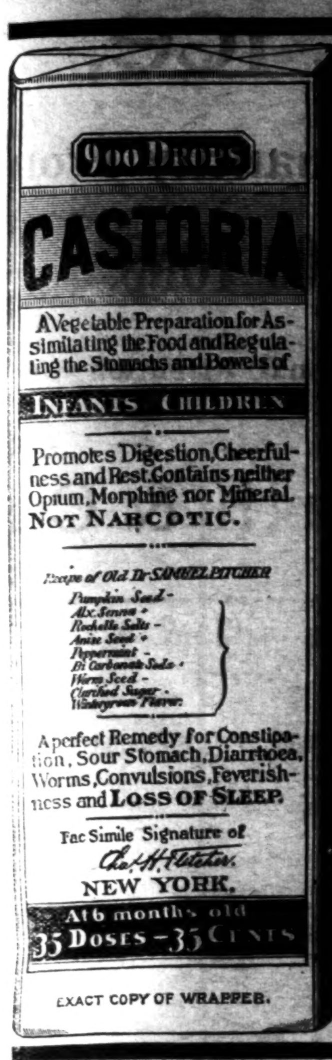
N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 8 to 9c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to $3.25; six inch, $2.25 to $3.25; seven inch, $3.50 to $6.50.

TIMBER.—Market steady at $2.50 to $6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

CHINESE DOCTORS.

The Medicines That Are Used by the Celestial Medicine Men.

The ways of the Chinese medical man are certainly, like those of the heathen Chinee, peculiar. Chinese medicine is chiefly based on plants, and is taught in books which are often very ancient. In his practice the doctor strictly follows the methods of the master by whom he has been taught. He is above all things conservative. With a very grave face, his eyes protected by large spectacles of thick glass, the physician feels the pulse of the patient and never fails to make him show his tongue. Next he examines his eyes and asks a series of questions, the answers to which will help him out in his diagnosis. Then he writes his prescription on a piece of rice paper and hands it to his pupil, who proceeds to compound it. It should be observed that Chinese doctors both prescribe and sell their remedies. Generally the prescription is made from the directions in some book, which are simply referred to by name or number. The pupil goes to the book for directions.

The seeds, herbs, leaves and stems, the essences of which are to be combined to form the remedy, are generally weighed out or measured and given to the patients with directions to boil them at home with a prescribed quantity of drinking water to a measure which is exactly indicated. "Put all these plants into an earthenware pot with a large glass of water and boil them over a bright fire down to a teacupful. Then strain carefully and drink hot." The remedies are all taken in bed, and rest or sleep, if possible, is recommended. The potions as administered have very powerful effects.

Chinese doctors have various devices to make their products attractive. They have luxurious shops and modify with liquorice and other substances their vilely tasting pills. These pills are inclosed in capsules of wax as large as pigeons' eggs, which preserve the compound from compact with the air, and are broken when the remedy is taken. One of their remedies is the dau-nhu-y, a medicinal oil which produces excellent effects in headache and generally in cases of brain weariness of every kind. It is rubbed on the temples and is inhaled by strong breathing after having been rubbed upon the nostrils. The basis of the preparation is camphor. —New York Ledger.

Many Think!

When it was said to the woman: "In sorrow shalt thou bring forth children," that a perpetual curse was pronounced, but the thrill of joy felt by every Mother when she clasps to her heart her babe proves the contrary. True, dangers lurk in the pathway of the Expectant Mother and should be avoided.

"Mother's Friend"

So prepares the system for the change taking place that the final hour is robbed of all danger and pain. Its use insures safety to the life of both Mother and child, and makes childbirth easy and recovery more rapid.

Sent by express, on receipt of price, $1.00 PER BOTTLE. Book "To Expectant Mothers," mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

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FOR PIC NIC HAMS,

D. S. Sides, Plates,

Bellies, Corn, Meal, Hay,

Oats, Plow Lines,

HOOP IRON, SPIRIT CASKS, NAILS

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We have had our EXPERIENCE and have paid for it. So in buying your

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from me, you run no risk whatever. It is no EXPERIMENT with us now. We know exactly what we are doing and how to do it. Ask any doctor in this town.

TELEPHONE, store 150, and residence 269.

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James D. Nutt, The Druggist.

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CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

BIG G — CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

CORNELL'S CURIOUS ORGAN.

Instrument Over Which the Most Skillful Organist Might Balk.

An organ which the leading organist of New York could not play is now being used by professors of Cornell college. This organ is not, as might be supposed, out of tune. It is because it is in perfect tune that it differs so radically from all ordinary organs.

The Cornell organ was invented by Von Helmholtz, and it contains a purely mathematical scale. It is made for the composition of chords such as are not to be obtained on an ordinary instrument and is used to study the vibration of notes and of what tones an organ note is made. Every tone in music is to be found on this organ. For instance, what are known as sharps and flats on a piano are not really sharps and flats, C sharp and D flat are struck on the same black key, but strictly speaking that black key is neither. It is a note or tone situated midway between C sharp and D flat. If both of the latter were on the piano, however, the difference between them is so slight that it would confuse the player. So a compromise is made, and the two are blended, or rather the tone midway between them is used.

But in Cornell the organ contains keys for every note in the scale, no matter how fine the gradation. With it students can see just how a note on the organ is built up. Certain notes on the organ are made up of certain other notes. On the ordinary piano you would not be able to illustrate what those notes are. You would need the true sharps and flats in order to compose the notes. The overtones on the domestic instrument would be quite different. The pure fifth, which can here be accurately denoted, is very much curtailed on the piano. Used in connection with this organ is a complete set of resonators, or tuning forks. In order to find out how many resonations are contained in a given note it is only necessary to strike that note. Those forks which resound in sympathy with it are sure to be included in the make up of the note. The silent ones are not included in it.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

CELERIFERE AND DANDY HORSE.

The Two Earliest Forms of the Bicycle Used Two Hundred Years Ago.

Mr. Frank H. Vizetelly tells "The Story of the Wheel" in St. Nicholas. Mr. Vizetelly says:

In the year 1690 M. de Sivrac, a Frenchman, first hit upon the notion of making a vehicle upon two wheels, while its rider sat astride a saddle on a wooden beam to which two crosspieces were firmly fixed. At the end of these crosspieces there were wheels, kept in position by a lathlike connecting rod. The frame represented some animal. This primitive bicycle, known as the celerifere, was never fitted with handle bars and was steered only by the feet of the rider, which also had to keep his balance. In mounting he had to run alongside and vault into the saddle. Once the machine had been well set going by a push upon the ground with the feet, the man upon it would draw them up, bending his knees and without further effort could travel some distance. When the pace slackened, the rider had to repeat the pushing and so continue his journey. Much ground was covered in this way on level roads, and especially down hill, in a short space of time, but it was hard to do up hill.

It has been claimed by some that the celerifere was the invention of another Frenchman named Blanchard, whom Louis XVI once commanded to perform before him on this vehicle in July, 1779. Beyond the fact that such a performance took place on that and other occasions in public there is nothing to support this claim. In fact, it was not until Blanchard had crossed over to England that he excited interest. Once there, however, he was favored by the Duke of York and began to attract attention. Under the fostering care of royalty the celerifere, then known as the "dandy horse," became popular among the English, who took to it with enthusiasm, but were soon laughed out of their fancy by jokers and cartoonists.

LUCK OF A YOUNG DOCTOR.

Two Accidents In Front of His Office the Very Day He Opened.

Edwin Ames, a prominent official of Worcester, Mass., told a story of the peculiar manner in which luck sometimes comes to doctors. Among the houses he rents in that city is one that was long occupied by a well established physician. This physician died, and Mr. Ames advertised the premises for rent. There were many applicants, but the first was a young medical student, just graduated from a school in Boston. Somewhat surprised at the audacity of the youth, Mr. Ames inquired his prospects and learned that he did not know a soul in Worcester and must depend entirely upon the income from his practice for support.

"I told him," said Mr. Ames, "that he must expect to starve for four or five years in Worcester before he could earn a living, but he insisted on renting the house, and I finally promised to remit $10 from the amount of the first month's rent if he had a patient the first day. While I was assisting him in nailing up the sign a boy was run over by an ice wagon on that block and brought to the doctor to have his wounds dressed. Hardly had he finished with the boy before a woman in a passing car was struck with a hatpin, and he was called upon to extract it. His luck began from that day. These patients advertised him through the accounts in the daily papers, and he is now the leading physician of our city."—Washington Post.

Sour Milk Biscuit.

Sour milk biscuits are made by rubbing a tablespoonful of shortening into a quart of flour. Add half a teaspoonful of salt. Moisten half a teaspoonful of soda in 2 tablespoonfuls of warm water. Stir it into half a pint of sour milk. Stir this into the flour. You may have to add a little more milk, but do not add any more soda. Knead quickly, roll out on a board, cut into biscuits and bake in a quick oven for 20 minutes.—Ladies' Home Journal.

MAIL "MYSTERIES."

HOW ONE COUNTRY GETS PAID FOR WORK DONE BY ANOTHER.

It Is the Unpaid or Short Paid Mailed Matter That Causes This Curious Result. "Due Stamps" and How They Are Used. Counterfeit Stamps.

Less care is used by the people in America than by those in European countries in the preparation of mail matter, and as a result the United States government is losing money, while foreign governments get paid for service they do not perform. Short paid matter in large quantities is sent abroad every week, and when it arrives at the point of delivery it is rated up to double the deficiency. About 200 souvenir postal cards, for instance, addressed to people in Germany were mailed recently, and there was only a 2 cent stamp on each card. If they were regular government cards, they would go for 2 cents each, but since they are printed by a private concern and are written upon the postage is 5 cents, the same as for a letter. Had the sender been known to the postoffice men he would have been notified, but in this case each card had to be stamped with a "T," to indicate that postage was not fully paid, and then forwarded, because the sender had signed his initials only and could therefore not be found. When these cards arrived in Germany, the equivalent for 6 cents, just double the deficiency, was collected for each card. Thus the German government received 3 cents on each card for nothing.

This kind of mail is a good deal larger than is generally supposed, as is shown by the fact that $100 may be collected at the Boston office on one single mail from Europe, and the United States sends about 50 times as much as it receives. Most of the unpaid or short paid matter comes from Armenia and Turkey, although England and Ireland contribute a fair portion of it.

Just before St. Patrick's day the mails are flooded with packages of shamrocks from Ireland, picked and mailed by people who know little about the postal regulations and who frequently neglect to find out how much postage is required. Anxious to have the precious twigs well preserved, they even sprinkle them with water before wrapping them up, which not merely increases the weight at the time of mailing, but also serves to spoil the wrappers. Christmas time and Easter, when friends interchange gifts, are equally profitable in this respect, but the United States does not collect as much on foreign mail as the foreign governments collect on United States mail.

There is such a wide difference in the amount collected by the various nations that years ago it led to negotiations for new regulations, resulting in the adoption in this country of the "due stamp," and now each government keeps the money it collects for due postage. Those due stamps serve in reality merely to show how much is collected, as they are put on and canceled in the postoffice, and no person connected with the service can by honorable means obtain one that has not been canceled. In spite of the law, such stamps have come into circulation, probably through burglars who have broken into postoffices or through dishonest postmasters, but it matters little to a private citizen how he has obtained such a stamp, whether he has paid for it or not, for the stamp is not acceptable as postage. If an attempt were made to use it, postoffice inspectors would be at once put on the trail of the offender.

It is a matter of principle with some individuals to refuse underpaid matter, says one who is in a position where he sees refused letters when they return. A letter may be sent to some foreign country without any postage on it. The addressee may refuse it, and in that case it must be returned to the sender, who has to pay double rate for it if he accepts it. But he, too, may refuse it, and then its final destination will be the dead letter office in Washington, if the letter originated in the United States. Uncle Sam gets nothing for all this trouble. Occasionally there appears a postal card that is evidently traveling around the world to gather postmarks for its sender. But Uncle Sam proposes not to be imposed on to that extent when he can help it, and if he sees the scheme he will put on a mark that ends the postal card's mission.

Counterfeit postage stamps were in circulation in the United States a few years ago, but what has become of them or to what extent they were used is not known. They were such good copies of the 2 cent stamps that only an expert could detect the difference. As a guard against them the government secured a large amount of them and sent sample sets to the large postoffices in the country to be used for comparison. The set that was sent to the Boston office is still preserved there, but it has never been used, as no counterfeit stamps have been seen passing through that office.—Boston Transcript.

RUSSIA'S RULER'S RICHES.

A Rothschild Among European Sovereigns Is the Czar.

The Emperor Paul, whose reign was certainly not one of the most brilliant, was nevertheless one of the greatest benefactors of the dynasty. He not only settled the order of succession on a permanent basis, but also endowed his posterity with the material means of maintaining their position. It is claimed that no other reigning family in Europe is so well provided for. Paul I set aside a vast amount of landed property, under the name of the imperial appanages, for the sole benefit of all grand dukes and grand duchesses not in the direct line of succession, while the sovereign and the heir apparent, together with their respective families, were to be supported out of the funds of the state.

These appanages of the Russian imperial family now cover the enormous total area in different sections of Russia of 21,000,000 acres, an extent of land larger by 2,000,000 acres than the whole of Scotland. This total includes 15,000,000 acres of wood and forest, producing yearly more than 5,000,000 rubles. The total annual revenue of the imperial appanages now reaches 20,000,000 rubles, or more than £2,000,000, and, with no fewer than 46 members of the imperial family to support, the expenditure at present amounts to a yearly average of over 5,000,000 rubles. In 1891 it was over 6,000,000 rubles.

The appanages are quite separate and distinct from extensive private property, and from the crown or state domains, administered by the minister of agriculture, and they do not contribute toward the annual expenditure of the imperial court, amounting, as far as can be ascertained, to about £1,000,000, nor toward providing dowries for imperial grand duchesses. Before the emancipation of the serfs the appanages possessed over 800,000 peasants, who paid annually in land and poll taxes for the benefit of the imperial family nearly 3,000,000 rubles and during 68 years, up to their liberation, altogether 119,000,000 rubles, or £12,500,000. The department of imperial appanages has since become the largest landed proprietor, the largest agriculturist and the largest wine producer in the empire. Its industrial enterprises in timber, sugar, cotton and other products are rapidly developing on a proportionately large scale. During a century of existence it has furnished the collateral branches of the imperial house with altogether 236,000,000 rubles, and as the imperial progeny continues to increase a large reserve fund is employed in preparing to meet their ever growing demands.—London Times.

A Hongkong Elevator.

Says a correspondent of the Chicago Post: "The lift in the Hongkong hotel is very comfortable, but it takes ten minutes to make the round trip of five stories up and five stories down.

"'Ling bell?' he asked with a grin after we had been pushing the button for eight long minutes.

"'No,' I said, 'never touched the bell. How fast can you go?' I asked the decorated manipulator of the rope. He was togged in white satin, trimmed with red.

"'Lift go belly fast,' he said proudly. I explained to him how our elevators in Chicago shoot up. Whiz! He shook his head.

"'No safee!' he replied, holding on to the rope with both hands.

"'Nonsense! No one ever gets hurt,' I informed him.

"'Melicans too fast,' he replied, with a grave expression; 'die young! Go fastee up, bad head.'"

Muskets.

While the introduction of portable firearms into Europe is of comparatively recent date, their use was frequent among the Mohammedans of eastern Asia at a very early period. La Broquiere, who made a journey to Jerusalem in the middle of the fifteenth century, and who traveled extensively in the east, mentions the firing of small arquebuses at the great festivals in Damascus.

The first use of muskets in Europe was at the siege of Rhege in 1591 by the Spanish soldiers. These arms were so extremely heavy that they could not be used without a rest. They were provided with matchlocks, and were effective at a considerable distance. While on the march the soldiers themselves carried only the ammunition and the rests, and boys, bearing the muskets, followed after, like caddies on a golf course.

Loading these cumbersome arms was a slow operation. They were clumsy and awkward to handle, the ball and powder were carried separately, and the preparation and adjustment of the match took a long time.

Before long, however, improvements began to be made. The guns became lighter in construction, and the soldiers carried their ammunition in broad shoulder belts called bandeliers, to which were suspended a number of little leather covered wooden cases, each of which held a charge of powder. A pouch, in which the bullets were carried loose, and a priming horn hung at the side of the soldier.

As late as the time of Charles I muskets with rests were still in use, and it was not until the beginning of the eighteenth century that firelocks were successfully employed.—Harper's Round Table.

Mr. P. Ketcham, of Pike City, Cal., says: "During my brother's late sickness from sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retension of water and pain. In passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets. †

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* — The Kind You Have Always Bought

Don't Go It Blind

And Send Your Prescriptions to Any Druggist. When it Comes to

Filling Prescriptions

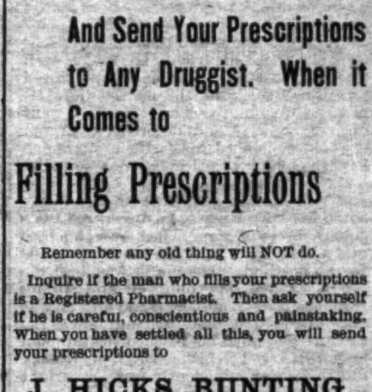
Remember any old thing will NOT do.

Inquire if the man who fills your prescriptions is a Registered Pharmacist. Then ask yourself if he is careful, conscientious and painstaking. When you have settled all this, you will send your prescriptions to

J. HICKS BUNTING,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Y. M. C. A. Building,

my 20 tf Wilmington, N. C.



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In the Maine investigation make startling News.

The bottom facts in connection with our hard ware stock reveal the largest assortment and lowest prices for quality to be found anywhere. Everything comprised in the term of "Hard ware," all of the best quality and marked at prices admitting of no argument. Dealers can here find the best source of supply for their wants.

Purchases delivered at depots without expense, and patron's interest carefully looked after.

OUR PENINSULAR STEEL RANGES

must be seen to be appreciated, and it will be a pleasure for us to show you their construction and management. A fine and varied line of Cooking and Heating Stoves constantly on hand at low down prices. Try us and we will convince you.

Our lines of general Hardware, Cutlery, Brass goods, &c., are complete in each department

J. W. MURCHISON,

mar 30 tf ORTON BUILDING.

FRANK H. STEDMAN,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Fire AND Tornado Insurance

YOUR BUSINESS IS SOLICITED AND

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

OFFICE AT

Southwest corner of Front and Chesnut Sts

de 3 tf

FOR SALE

Desirable Tract of Land

Situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad,

Three miles south of Jacksonville, N. C., contains 813 acres, of which 200 are cleared and will grow corn, cotton, peanuts and rice. Straw berries and four varieties of blackberries grow on it spontaneously. Soil also excellent for tobacco and potatoes.

The remaining 613 acres are well timbered with pine, ash, oak, hickory and juniper. Eight to ten thousand juniper poles can be cut from the wooded portion now.

Plantation bounded by navigable water for one and one-half miles. On the banks of the stream are reeds upon which one hundred cattle can feed themselves through the winter. TITLE IS CLEAR.

For further information, address

THE MORNING STAR, Wilmington, N. C.

my 22 tf

When You Wish to Talk Stoves and Ranges Just Bear In Mind Buck Goods Are the Finest and Best Made In America

This may sound extravagant, but we can make good every word of it. We also have a large line of other STOVES from the cheapest up.

Wm. E. Springer & Co., Gen'l Agts.

The Morning Star.

THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

CHEAPEST DAILY OF ITS CLASS.

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Editor and Proprietor,
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A Fresh Supply of All Kinds of Duttenhofer's and Mundell's

FINE SHOES

JUST RECEIVED.

Look in Our Show Window.

We invite the Ladies especially to try the Shoes.

We keep at the same old place, 63½ steps east from corner of Front and Princess streets.

MERCER & EVANS.

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BARBADOES MOLASSES

Of Our Own Importation

Now on Hand and

New Crop to Arrive.

We carry all grades, styles and prices.

THE WORTH COMPANY

ap 7 tf

If It's Worth Printing the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal Will Print It.

And Every Democrat, Every Republican, Every Man, Woman or Child who can read will want to read it.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK COURIER-JOURNAL is a Democratic paper, of six or eight pages, issued Wednesday and Saturday of each week. The Wednesday issue prints all the Clean News, and the Saturday issue prints Stories, Miscellany, Poetry, all matters of special interest in the home. It is edited by Henry Watterson.

Price $1.00 a Year.

You get 104 good papers, of six or eight pages each, for $1—LESS THAN ONE CENT A PAPER.

USEFUL PREMIUMS

Are given Club Raisers, and good-paying commissions are allowed agents.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year	$6.00
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jan 1 tf

D. O'CONNOR.

Real Estate Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS for rent.

Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, Taxes and Insurance attended to promptly. Money loaned on improved city real estate. se 6 t

Jackson Springs Hotel.

Read Carefully what the Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of the South, says:

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.,
Nov. 12, 1897.

H. E. Thompson, West End, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—A month ago you sent me a box of the Jackson Springs Water—twelve bottles. You know how fearfully I was suffering with an acute bladder trouble some weeks before. When I reached home I found the water awaiting me. I have rested and drank that water. I am a new man—my old self practically; my appetite restored; and the tenderness in the bladder has disappeared. I think it is a wonderful water. I had been using for weeks before all sorts of lithia water, but the Jackson Springs Water went to the spot.

With profound gratitude, I am,

Yours, Respectfully, &c.,

CALVIN S. BLACKWELL.

The Doctor further says, it is "the best, I think, God has let run out of the earth for afflicted humanity."

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

Packed for Shipping.

This valuable Water is packed for shipping purposes, one dozen half-gallon bottles to the case. It has permanently cured hundreds who have found it inconvenient to visit the Springs.

For prices and further particulars, address

H. E. THOMPSON,

my 12 tf West End, Moore Co., N. C.

Old Newspapers.

YOU CAN BUY OLD NEWSPAPERS, IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT, AT THE

Star Office.

SUITABLE FOR

WRAPPING PAPER

AND EXCELLENT FOR

Placing Under Carpet.

jan 1 tf

Wanted,

5,000 lbs. Wool,

3,000 lbs. Beeswax.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

je 4 tf 12 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

SEABOARD AIR LINE — S.A.L. — VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS — DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

Schedule in Effect May 29, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:15 p.m., Pembroke 5:35 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Laurinburg 6:33 p. m., Hamlet 6.53 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:12 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and and at Hamlet with train 403 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:50 a. m., Raleigh 3:40 p. m., Sanford 5:05 p. m., Hamlet 6:56 p. m., Athens 3:48 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m. leaves Weldon 11:28 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:33 a. m., Hamlet 5:07 a. m., Rockingham 5:23 a. m., Wadesboro 5:58 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:25 a. m., Shelby 11:37 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:30 noon, Athens 1:13 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 7:50 p. m., Athens 11:19 p. m., Monroe 6:05 a. m. Leaves Charlotte 5:10 a. m., Monroe 5:55 a. m., Wadesboro 7:01 a. m., Hamlet 8:00 a. m., Raleigh 11:35 a. m., Weldon 2:45 p. m.; arrive Portsmouth 5:20 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:30 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9.05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:13 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p. m., Lincolnton 6:56 p. m., Charlotte 8:28 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:16 p. m., Hamlet 11:15 p. m., Sanford 1:03 a. m., Raleigh 3:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:25 a. m., Richmond 8:20 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:40 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. je 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect May 26th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	10 55 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	11 08 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11 12 "
Leave Sanford	12 32 P. M.
Leave Climax	2 29 "
Arrive Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Greensboro	3 10 "
Leave Stokesdale	3 58 "
Leave Walnut Cove	4 29 "
Leave Rural Hall	4 57 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	6 25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 40 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 33 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 06 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 18 P. M.
Leave Climax	12 43 "
Leave Sanford	2 35 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 50 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 53 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 05 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 10 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.
W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
my 27 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C. Lines.

New York for Wilmington.

BENEFACTOR	Saturday, June 4th
CROATAN	Saturday, June 11th

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN	Saturday, June 4th
BENEFACTOR	Saturday, June 11th

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN	Tuesday, May 13
BENEFACTOR	Tuesday, June 7

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

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THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. my 29 tf

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton N. C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington.
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The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.

Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B. HARKER, Secretary. jan 1 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule in Effect May 22, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.35 A. M. No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.46 a. m., Warsaw 11.14 a. m., Goldsboro 12:08 a. m., Wilson 12:49 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:30 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 3:25 p. m., Petersburg 5.34 p. m., Richmond 6:40 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:30 p. m., Baltimore 1:03 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 3:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m., Weldon 1:45 a. m., †Norfolk 10:15 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:02 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4:56 p. m., Chadbourn 5:28 p. m., Marion 6:34 p. m., Florence 7:15 p. m., Sumter 9:22 p. m., Columbia 10:50 p. m., Denmark 6:12 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m., Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:35 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 6:05 p. m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.40 P. M. No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:03 p. m., *New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:10 a. m., Weldon 11:50 a. m., Tarboro 12:29 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:10 p. m., Wilson 2:20 p. m., Goldsboro 3:05 p. m., Warsaw 3:59 p. m., Magnolia 4.12 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., †Norfolk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p. m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:29 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m., Jacksonville 10:36 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.20 P. M No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:07 p. m., Jacksonville 8:00 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m., Charleston 6:33 a. m., Columbia 5.45 a. m., Atlanta 7:50 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 2:30 p. m., Denmark 4:17 p. m., Sumter 6:06 a. m., Florence 8:55 a. m., Marion 9:34 a. m., Chadbourn 10:30 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 11:09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:15 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfied 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 8.10 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.30 a. m. and 10.00 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.06 a. m., arrive Latta 9.24 a. m., Dillon 9.35 a. m., Rowland 9.50 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.20 p. m., Latta 6.35 p. m., Pee Dee 7.00 p. m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9:25 a. m., Chadbourn 10:43 a. m.; arrive Conway 12:40 p. m.; leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 5:30 p. m.; arrive Hub 6:10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:05 p. m., Manning 6:35 p. m.; arrive Lane's 7:13 p. m.; leave Lane's 8:34 a. m., Manning 9:08 a. m.; arrive Sumter 9:37 a. m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9:30 a. m., 7:40 p. m.; arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:00 p. m.; leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m.; 3:30 p. m.; arrive Lane's 8:25 a. m.; 5:55 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:45 a. m.; arrive Darlington 9:18 a. m., Cheraw 10:30 a. m., Wadesboro 3:25 p. m.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:25 p. m.; arrive Darlington 8.50 p. m., Hartsville — p. m., Bennettsville 9:46 p. m., Gibson 10:10 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only 8.50 a. m., arrive Darlington 9.20 a. m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6:25 a. m., Bennettsville 6:49 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:40 a. m. Leave Darlington 7:45 a. m.; arrive Florence 8:10 a. m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3:00 p. m., Cheraw 5:15 p. m., Hartsville 2:15 a. m., Darlington 6.29 a. m.; arrive Florence 7:00 p. m. Leave Darlington Sunday only 7.50 a. m., arrive Florence 8.15 a. m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2:17 p. m., 11:13 p. m.; arrive Selma 2.50 p. m., 11:58 p. m., Smithfield 3:02 p. m., Dunn 3:30 p. m., Fayetteville 4:25 p. m., 1:07 a. m., Rowland 6:00 p. m.; returning leave Rowland 9.50 a. m. Fayetteville 11:10 p. m., 10:35 p. m., Dunn 11:50 p. m., Smithfield 12:28 p. m., Selma 12:35 p. m. and 1:44 p. m., arrive Wilson 1:17 p. m., 12:19 a. m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad trains leave Sumter 4:29 a. m., Creston 5:17 a. m.; arrive Denmark 6:12 a. m. Returning leave Denmark 4:17 p. m., Creston 5:13 p. m., Sumter 6:33 p. m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5:45 a. m.; arrive Pregnalls 9:15 a. m. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10:00 a. m.; arrives Creston 3:50 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

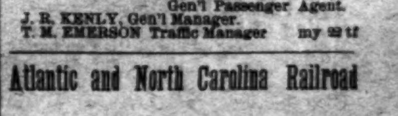
Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliot 11:10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; arrive Lucknow 1:00 p. m. and 8:30 p. m. Returning, leave Lucknow 6:05 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.; arrive Elliot 8:25 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON Traffic Manager my 22 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.



To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST. 3 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 40	Goldsboro	11 05	....
....	4 22	Kinston	10 19	....
5 35	5 45	Newbern	8 57	9 10
6 57	7 02	Morehead City	7 42	7 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist.

feb 1 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1898

SPAIN SEEKING INTERVENTION.

Press and Public Outspoken on the Disagreeable News from the Philippines.

THE SITUATION DESPERATE.

A Long Cabinet Council—Sagasta Declares the Government Has No Intention of Taking the Initiative in Negotiations for Peace.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, June 9, 9 P. M.—The cabinet council was occupied with a long discussion as to the military situation in the Philippines. General Correa, Minister of War, denied that Captain General Augusti's position was desperate, and Senor Sagasta added that Manila had means of defence until the arrival of reinforcement.

The council then adopted important measures, which are kept secret. Captain Aunon, Minister of Marine, was authorized to take whatever measures he considers necessary with reference to the Philippines, and Senor Pulgcervera, Minister of Finance, being authorized to come to an agreement with the leaders of the majority in the chamber for the passage of the budget.

Senor Sagasta declared that the government "had no intention of taking the initiative in negotiations for peace." He said he was not aware that any other Power was disposed to do so.

The government has received no official dispatch of a new bombardment at Santiago.

The press generally and public opinion are outspoken on the disagreeable news from the Philippines, bitterly blaming the remissness of the present government, without throwing the whole responsibility upon it.

Public feeling, though aroused, is displaying an ominous calmness, waiting to know the worst, but when this is known there will be developments.

It is generally believed that important decisions were taken at the cabinet council.

The newspapers are printing violent articles, demanding that the responsibility for the present situation be determined.

Political circles express themselves as being "satisfied that the Powers will not permit the United States to hold the Philippine islands."

Spain Seeking Intervention.

LONDON, June 10.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says:

"There is now little doubt that Spain, seeing the hopelessness of further continuing the war, is approaching the Powers with a view of obtaining an honorable peace. The cabinet council to-day finally authorized Duke Almodovar de Rio to expedite diplomatic action, and in consequence the duke is now conferring with certain ambassadors and ministers in Madrid."

Instructions have been telegraphed to the Spanish Minister in Vienna, and orders likewise given to Senor Aguera, the Under Secretary of State, to proceed at once to the Austrian capital. Spain is unquestionably looking to Austria for assistance in her distress. It is unlikely that any appeal will be made to the Pope, as the earlier intervention of His Holiness met with a discouraging reception in America.

Probably Captain General Augusti will be ordered to make the terms he can with Admiral Dewey. A minister has informed me that if reinforcement were on their way to the Philippines Augusti would be ordered to hold out to the last, but as they were not, Augusti would act "according to circumstances"—a mild ephuonism for surrendering.

All the forces opposed to the government are showing signs of restlessness. Marquis de Cerralbo, the chief agent of Don Carlos, assured me that while the war lasts the Carlists will remain quiet but should a dishonorable peace be negotiated, they will act "in accordance with their ideas of duty." This is a plain statement that should not be lost sight of, since it is hardly possible that the government will be able to negotiate a peace which the people will not regard as crushing.

BANISHED FROM PORTO RICO.

Secretary of the British Consulate at San Juan.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 9.—A copyrighted special from St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, to the *Evening Journal*, says:

Suspected of having furnished the United States with information of the mining of San Juan harbor, Walter Bett, secretary of the British consulate at that port, has received his passports and been banished from Porto Rico by order of Governor-General Machias. Mr. Bett was imprisoned in a dungeon for fifty-six hours, and during that time was subjected to gross maltreatment.

British Consul General Crawford has made formal protest to his government, and serious international complications are imminent.

The military plans of General Machias were not disclosed by British officials or subjects, but by trusted officers attached to General Machias' staff.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Summary of Games Played Yesterday by the Clubs.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Boston—Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 5.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 2.

Washington—Washington, 9; Pittsburg, 1.

Baltimore—Baltimore, 8; Louisville, 6.

Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 2; Cleveland, 11.

New York—New York, 8; Chicago, 10.

MARRIED IN BALTIMORE.

Miss Evangelina Cisneros and Carlos E. Carbonell.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—Miss Evangelina Cisneros, whose romantic escape from a Spanish prison in Havana, several months ago, is recalled, was married here to-day to Carlos E. Carbonell, who assisted in her rescue. The ceremony took place at the Hotel Rennert at noon, and the happy couple left for Washington an hour later.

The War Department has ordered the Forty-ninth Iowa regiment to report to General Lee at Jacksonville immediately.

MOVEMENT OF SHAFTER'S TROOPS.

War Department Confident That Sampson Will Give Safe Convoy to Transports.

THE CAPTURE OF SANTIAGO.

Possibility That Sampson May Take the Place Without Waiting Upon the Army—An Engagement Was Expected Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—It becomes apparent this afternoon that the War Department through the energetic offices of its censors has succeeded entirely in its purpose to keep the movements of the United States troops a secret, for beyond question, at the close of the day it was impossible to learn here where the United States troops are which have been four weeks gathering under command of General Shafter in Florida.

Phantom Ships.

Stories of the appearance of mysterious warships in Cuban waters floated through the Navy Department during the day. The officers quickly condemned them, declaring that if the boats were Spanish they were nothing more than small armed launches and not to be feared by any number of transports convoyed by such fine gunboats as the Helena and Bancroft. But, when these stories reached the War Department, they were received with a different spirit. Nothing is more helpless in warfare than an unarmed troop transport full of soldiers. She would fall an easy victim to the smallest gunboat and the soldiers, knowing their weakness in this respect, are loath to undertake to cross the Florida straits until these disagreeable visitors have been removed from the pathway. Without respect to the character of the strange craft that are said to be dodging the blockaders at Havana, they will be removed from the scene of action in short notice, as it is understood that Sampson has been made acquainted with the situation and will be expected to redeem his promise to provide safe conduct to the army when called upon. He has ample force to conduct the operations at Santiago to a successful issue and still spare vessels of any power desirable for use in the Florida straits.

The Capture of Santiago.

It was pointed out to-day by a naval officer that the admiral since the arrival of the marine battalion on the Panther has at his disposal what he may regard as a sufficient force of men to capture Santiago before troops arrive. The 600 marines on the Panther added to the marines already with the fleet would make a total of about 1,500 men. Without impairing the efficiency of his ships, Admiral Sampson could spare a 1,000 blue jacket force for a landing party and with this total force of 2,500 men, if the insurgents who have been armed by the United States Government do their share, it seems possible for Sampson to capture Santiago at short notice. There seemed to be a very decided air of expectation this afternoon among officials who are acquainted with the government's plans in the campaign that almost warranted a conclusion that an engagement of some kind was expected to-day.

Ships Under Construction.

Steady progress is making upon the ships under construction by the government at the several navy yards, as revealed by the monthly reports from the various yards to Chief Constructor Hichborn. On the battleships, the Newport News people are ahead, having the Kearsarge and Kentucky 59 per cent. advanced toward completion, and the Illinois 46 per cent. Cramp and Sons, the Alabama, 53 per cent. alone and the Union Iron Works have progressed 38 per cent. with the Wisconsin.

Ten torpedo boats are now actually under construction and have been completed to the following extent: The Rowan, 26-knotter, building at Moran Brothers, Seattle, Wash., 98.5 per cent.; the Dahlgren, 30-knotter, building at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., 73 per cent.; the T. A. M. Craven, 30 knotter, Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., 50 per cent.; the Farragut, 30-knotter, Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., 80 per cent.; the Davis and Fox, 12.5-knotters, Wolff & Zwicker, Portland, Ore., 88 and 82 per cent., respectively; the McKenzie, 20-knotter, Charles Hillman, Philadelphia, 99 per cent.; the Stringham, 30-knotter, Harland & Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Del., 28 per cent.; the Goldsborough, 30-knotter, Wolff & Zwicker, 7 per cent.; the Bailey, 30-knotter, Gas Engine and Power Company, New Jersey, 2¼ per cent.; the submarine boat Plunger, building at the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, similar in many respects to the Holland, is said to be 72 per cent. advanced.

THE LADRONE ISLANDS.

Report That the United States Will Seize the Group—Cruiser Charleston Entrusted With the Mission.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The *Evening Post* will say to-day that the cruiser Charleston will not go to the Philippine islands, but that her destination is the Island of Guahan, in the Ladrone group, which are controlled by the Spanish and which are about 1,500 miles from Manila and 3,500 miles from Honolulu. The chief city, Guahan, is exceedingly well fortified for such a small place and affords one of the best harbors and coaling stations in the Pacific. About six months ago the fortifications were strengthened by the Spanish to present a formidable resistance in case of attack.

The *Post* says that the United States will seize the group and use the island of Guahan for a Pacific coaling station in addition to any others she may seize in the future. The Charleston, the *Post* continues, was ordered to wait at Honolulu for the first fleet of transports that left the city and to take the ships to the Ladrones. It is asserted that the artillery which went on the Pekin was really intended to garrison the forts at Guahan, and that after quiet is restored and the islands are under the control of the United States the Charleston will, with the transports, go to Manila. It is said that the Monadnock will not stay at Honolulu, but will proceed to the Ladrones and there remain as a permanent guardian of the islands for the United States.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

SAMPSON'S FLEET OFF SANTIAGO.

Guantonamo Occupied and Will be Held Until the Military Force Arrives.

INSURGENTS CO-OPERATING.

Supplied With Arms and Ammunition—Fighting Spaniards—Haytien Cable Cut and Ends Buoyed—Sampson Can Communicate.

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ON BOARD ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS, off Santiago de Cuba, Wednesday night, June 8. (via Kingston Ja., Thursday June 9. 7:30 A. M.—Communication between the Island of Cuba and the outer world was severed yesterday. The Kingston-Santiago cable was cut on Monday and the Marblehead, Yankee and St. Louis cut the Haytien cable, running into Guantanamo bay, yesterday. The ends were buoyed and rear Admiral Sampson can establish communication with Washington direct. The Marblehead also engaged and drove a Spanish gunboat into Guantanamo harbor and shelled and reduced the antiquated fortifications.

The insurgents co-operated on the land side. The place is being held until troops arrive. It is contemplated to establish a general base here.

Communication between the insurgents and the fleet is constant. The Cubans are active and arms, ammunition and supplies for them were landed by the Suwanee yesterday in great quantities. The insurgents and Spaniards fight daily.

The Marblehead, on Monday, when the insurgents had pressed forward west of Santiago, shelled the Spaniards, who fled to the mountains, checkering the path followed in their retreat with dead and wounded.

Santiago de Cuba is on the verge of starvation. All the food has been seized for the army and navy and the troops and sailors are on half rations.

Rear Admiral Sampson has officially declared that the purpose of the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba was to clear the way for the troops. The object has been attained.

The Admiral has personally commended Ensign Palmer for approaching within 150 yards of the Spanish batteries at night and learning that the Spaniards were remounting guns.

Hobson and His Men.

The American naval commander is anxious to bring about the exchange of Lieutenant Hobson and his gallant companions of the Merrimac. The admiral sent the Vixen, with a flag of truce, to the entrance of the harbor yesterday, offering to exchange for the lieutenant and his party some prisoners taken from a prize by the Marblehead off Cienfuegos. Admiral Cervera considered the matter all night and sent word to-day that he is powerless to act. He referred the matter to the military governor and the latter in return referred it to Captain General Blanco. A long delay is probable.

Torpedo Boat Escaped.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Saturday June 4, 2 P. M. via Kingston, Ja., Monday June 6th, 9 A. M.—The firing by the New York and New Orleans, briefly reported last night, was directed against a Spanish torpedo boat destroyer, probably the Furor or the Pluton. The character of the enemy was not definitely known until the torpedo boat Porter found two loaded torpedoes floating off shore. Neither of them had been discharged. One sank; but the other was hauled on board the Porter. It exactly fitted the description of the torpedoes carried by the Pluton and Furor. It is believed the torpedo boat destroyer escaped. She was seen by the New Orleans when too far away to do any damage, and the heavy fire must have driven her back. When the New York arrived she would have had time to slink along the shore and back into the harbor.

The daring attempt of the Spaniards which was fortunately frustrated by the vigilance of the New Orleans lookout is the first instance of its kind since the beginning of the war. It illustrated how hard it is to hit a small object at night.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, the New Orleans flashed her private signal. It was answered by the flagship, and in a few seconds colored lights sprang up in the darkness from the New Orleans. They signified that the enemy was in sight. A little later she burned another colored light. This meant that a hostile torpedo boat was approaching, although, later, Captain Folger, of the New Orleans, was not certain whether this was correct. Instantly, the semi-circle of blockading ships flashed night signals. For six or seven miles, east and west of the harbor, they twinkled brilliantly in the darkness and then went out. Simultaneously, flashes of fire shot from the New Orleans' side.

The New Orleans kept her brilliant searchlights plying in all directions, and other ships near her did the same. On the decks of the New York, the marines were crouched down, peering into the darkness, with their rifles on their knees, watching for the sailors' most dreaded enemy—the torpedo boat. The lookouts were in every conceivable spot, and guns were trained in the direction where the New Orleans seemed to be firing. Every now and again sparks and red fire flew up in the distance, marking the explosion of shells. Many persons then thought they were exploding on a torpedo boat, but to-day it is believed that they found their mark on shore. The moon, which had been hidden behind the clouds, came out at about 11 o'clock. The New York was then steaming at full speed toward the shore to head off, if possible, the retreat of the enemy into the harbor.

The evolutions had to be carried on with great care to avoid getting in line of fire from the other American ships. The search lights played frequently and private signals burned brightly. A dim object, like a small boat enveloped in smoke, was seen on the port hand from the signal bridge and Ensign Mustin reported to Captain Chadwick: "A torpedo boat, one point forward on the port beam, sir, headed this way." Captain Chadwick, with Rear Admiral Sampson, was on the forward bridge.

Before a shot was fired from the flagship, this curious, lurking object disappeared. It must have been two or three miles away from the New York and the same distance from the New Orleans.

The Oregon, grim and big, crossed the New York's beat in the direction the torpedo boat was reported. The boat was still headed for shore. When a mile away and close to Morro Castle and object was seen against the cliffs. It was thought to be a torpedo boat ann the New York's forward 8-inch guns bellowed out, making a hideous noise in the quiet night. On shore, a few sparks close to a dark object showed where the shell struck. The four inch and six-pounder guns followed suit, and for a few minutes a sharp fire was kept up. The boom of the Oregon's big gun was twice heard to the eastward.

"Cease firing," was then sounded. The search lights failed to reveal the presence of the enemy and nothing but the bare coast could be seen.

After a careful search the New York steamed back to her station and the men went back to their hammocks. There had been no firing from the forts.

Captain Folger reported that he had sighted a small steamer, perhaps a gunboat, that she had failed to answer the private signal and that he had fired on her. He believed she had escaped along the beach, or had been destroyed, he could not tell which. That ended the night attack and the first experience here with torpedo boats in naval warfare.

A Fortunate Find.

It was not until the Porter, this afternoon, found the torpedoes, that the danger of last night's affair was fully realized.

The Porter was steaming two miles from shore and well to the eastward of Morro Castle when two torpedoes were seen floating on the water. Ensign Gillis jumped overboard and swam around them.

He tried to unscrew the war-nose, but the torpedo itself turned too easily in the water. He returned to the Porter and Commander Fremount finally got one of the torpedoes safely on board. The other sunk as he was getting it in.

Commodore Fremont then brought the torpedo alongside the New York. It was a 14-inch Whitehead of modern make and worth about $3,500. It was in perfect condition, and had any of our ships struck it while it floated it would have exploded and perhaps sunk the ship. Therefore the find was not only valuable, but most fortunate.

A curious fact is that the torpedo which sunk had an exercise-head on and had no war-nose, and would not have exploded. This either means that the Spaniards are terribly ignorant or careless about torpedoes.

Precautions against a night torpedo attack have been a distinguishing feature of Admiral Sampson's policy ever since the commencement of the war, and last night proved the efficacy of the arrangements. Everything moved as smoothly as if in the case of a day engagement. In spite of the difficulty experienced in seeing the enemy had a torpedo boat come anywhere near the effective range of fire it would undoubtedly have been shot to pieces.

It is possible that there were two torpedo boats out last night, although only one is believed to have approached anywhere near our ships.

The ability of a Spanish torpedo boat destroyer to get out from the harbor is not regarded as a sign that the Merrimac does not block the channel leading into it. Torpedo boat destroyers draw so little water and have so little beam that it was scarcely expected the sinking of the Merrimac would prevent them from coming out. It is pretty certain, however, that big ships could not follow suit, even if they wished to, which is unlikely.

The curious features of war were presented yesterday. In the afternoon the Spanish chief of staff was sitting amicably in Admiral Sampson's cabin and saying, over a glass of wine, "you know there is nothing personal in this," and a few hours later his torpedo boat tried to blow the admiral and his ship out of the water.

Santiago Reported Taken.

CAPE HAYTIEN, HAYTI, June 9, 8.40 P. M.—A man who arrived here today in a schooner from Turks island, one of the Bahamas and about 110 miles north of Hayti, said it was reported there on Tuesday that Santiago de Cuba had been taken by the Americans.

Cable communication between Cape Haytien and Cuba is still interrupted.

SPANISH WARSHIPS SIGHTED.

Supposed to be Trying to Get Into Havana or Lying in Wait for Transports Off the Coast of Cuba.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KEY WEST, FLA., June 9, 11.30 A. M.—Four suspicious-looking vessels, thought to be Spanish warships, are or have been attempting to elude the blockading squadron off Havana and enter that port. When last seen, on the night before last, they were in Nicholas channel, about eighty miles off Havana, and heading in the direction of Havana.

A government tug from Cardenas joined the American fleet off Havana yesterday afternoon bearing messages for Commodore Watson from an auxiliary gunboat. This was to the effect that on Tuesday night the gunboat sighted four vessels, thought to be a battleship, two cruisers and a torpedo boat, between Salt Cay and Padre del Cruz light. The gunboat followed them and, when within speaking distance, hoisted the private fleet signal. The strangers answered with three masthead lights, which was not the required signal, and immediately thereafter they put out all their lights. The gunboat cruised after the strangers for two or three miles, once approaching within 2,000 yards, but eventually abandoned the chase and reported to the nearest ship of the United States fleet. Advices were then sent to Commodore Watson by the government tug, and he dispatched a ship to Key West.

The commander of the gunboat which followed the four vessels says he is satisfied they were Spanish warships, either trying to get into Havana or lying in wait for transports. The affair, however, is involved in doubt.

The British cruiser Talbot left Havana on Tuesday, and she may have been one of the vessels sighted by the gunboat.

YELLOW FEVER APPEARS.

Seven Cases Officially Reported at McHenry, Mississippi.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, June 9.—General J. F. Hunter, Secretary of the State Board of Health, gave the Associated Press the following statement at 10.30 to night:

"It having been reported to me by Doctors Haralson and Folkes, sanitary inspector of this board, that seven cases of yellow fever exist at McHenry, Miss., I hereby declare the town of McHenry in quarantine, under charge of Dr. Haralson, who will observe the quarantine and sanitary rules and regulations adopted by this board.

(Signed) "J. F. HUNTER,
"Secretary Mississippi State Board of "Health."

JACKSON, MISS., June 9.—McHenry, where the first yellow fever of the season is reported, is a small town in Harrison county near a Gulf port and located on the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad. The place was visited by the fever last year, and there were many deaths.

At a recent meeting of the State Board of Health the quarantine regulations were verified and the lines were tightly drawn. The State health officers say every effort will be made to confine the fever to McHenry, and no one will be allowed to leave that place. They express the opinion that the fever will not become epidemic in this State this Summer.

WAR MEASURE PASSED CONGRESS.

The House Adopted the Conference Committee's Report on the Bill.

MOST IMPORTANT FEATURES.

Lively Discussion in the Senate on Inquiry as to Whom Money Was Paid Under Claim of the Methodist Book Concern, South.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Senator Lodge, Massachusetts, precipitated a lively discussion by offering the following resolution:

"That the Committee on Claims be directed to inquire and report to whom the money was paid under the claim of the Methodist Book Concern South, and also as to all circumstances connected with the passage of the bill providing for the payment of said claim and with the subsequent payment of the money under said act of Congress."

Senator Lodge explained that when the bill appropriating $288,000 to pay the claim of the Methodist Book Concern was before the Senate, he had offered an amendment providing that not more than $5,000 should be paid to any agent or lobbyist for working for the bill. His amendment had been received with indignation and was a reflection upon the honor of men who were rendering to the Methodist Church, South, a service of love.

"We were assured," said Mr. Lodge, "that no part of the sum appropriated was to be paid to agents; but it now develops that a contract existed for the payment of 35 per cent. of the proceeds of the claim to lobbyists and that one man has received the immense sum of $100,000."

Senator Lodge then presented several newspaper clippings in which the whole scheme was exposed. In response to a suggestion, he said he made no charge against the Methodist Church South, but in the clippings which he presented there were serious charges against the accredited agents of the church.

Senator Bate, Tennessee, who had strongly advocated the payment of the church claim, was much exercised over the disclosures. He denounced the action of the agents as an outrage upon individual Senators and upon Congress. He favored a thorough investigation of the transaction, to the end that the responsible persons might be expcsed. Senator Bate read a telegram from Barbee and Smith, agents of the Methodist Book Concern, stating that nobody was to receive a commission for working for the bill.

Senator Wilson, Washington, said the proceeding was an outrageous one and it was evident that the government had been buncoed.

Senator Pasco said the government had not been cheated out of anything, as no more had been paid than should have been. It was the Southern Methodist Church that had been beaten. He thought the church should make the investigation.

Without disposing of the Lodge resolution the Senate passed the "Omnibus Claim bill," carrying something over $9,000,000; forty private pension bills and several measures from the general calendar, one of them granting the use of certain lands in St. Augustine, Fla., for a public park. On the "Omnibus bill," which is a Senate substitute, Messrs. Teller, Pasco and Stewart were appointed conferees.

At 4.35 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The conferees on the War Revenue bill concluded their work at noon today, and the report was submited to the House this afternoon. It provides that the act shall take effect on the day succeeding the date of its passage, except as otherwise specially provided for.

The tobacco schedule is as follows:

In lieu of the tax now imposed by law, a tax of 12 cents per pound upon all tobacco and snuff, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale; upon cigars and cigarettes, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, the following taxes to be paid by the manufacturer, $3.60 per thousand on cigars weighing more than three pounds per thousand; one dollar per thousand on cigars weighing not more than three pounds per thousand; $3.60 per thousand on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand; and $1.50 per thousand on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per thousand: Provided that in lieu of the two, three, and four ounce packages of tobacco and snuff now authorized by law, there may be packages thereof containing one and two-thirds ounces, two and one-half ounces, and three and one-third ounces, respectively, and in addition to packages now authorized by law there may be packages containing one ounce of smoking tobacco.

The compromise proviso in regard to the taxation of the stock on hand is as follows: There shall be assessed and collected, with the exception hereinafter in this section provided for, upon all the articles enumerated in this section which were manufactured, imported and removed from factory or custom house before the passage of this act, bearing stamps affixed to such articles for the payment of the tax thereon, and cancelled subsequent to April 14th, 1898, and which articles were at the time of the passage of this act held and intended for sale by any person, a tax equal to one-half the difference between the tax already paid on such articles at the time of removal from the factory or custom house and the tax levied in this act upon such article. Dealers having on hand less than 1,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco and 20,000 cigars or cigarettes on the day succeeding the date of the passage of the bill, are relieved from the necessity of making returns and thus relieved from the necessity of paying the tax.

For the expense connected with the assessment and collection of the tobacco taxes, there is appropriated one hundred thousand dollars.

Dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds each $6. Those whose annual sales are 50,000 and not 100,000 pounds, $12, and if their annual sales are $100,000 pounds, $24. Dealers in other kinds whose sales are 50,000 pounds, $12. Those selling their own products at the place of manufacture are exempted from this tax.

The Bond Issue.

The secretary of the treasury is authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized on account of the existing war (such proceeds when received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such war expenditures), the sum of $400,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States in denominations of $20, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and payable twenty years from such date, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. The bonds are to be first offered at par as a popular loan.

The conference added the following proviso:

"That any portion of any issue of said bonds not subscribed for as above provided may be disposed by the Secretary of the Treasury at not less than par, under such regulations as he may prescribe, but no commission shall be allowed or paid thereon; and a sum not exceeding one-tenth of one per cent. of the amount of the bonds and certificates herein authorized is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, advertising and issuing the same."

Coinage of Silver Bullion.

Following is the provision in regard to the coinage of silver bullion:

The secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed to coin into standard silver dollars as rapidly as the public interests may require, to an amount, however, of not less than one and one-half millions of dollars in each month, all of the silver bullion now in the treasury purchased in accordance with provisions of the act approved July 14th, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," and said dollars, when so coined, shall be used and applied in the manner for the purposes named in said act.

Duty on Tea.

There shall be levied, collected and paid upon tea when imported from foreign countries a duty of ten cents per pound.

The changes regarding tea makes the duty operative with the act instead of July 1st as it passed the Senate.

The House accepts these Senate provisions:

Allowing rebate of 7½ per cent. on the sale of stamps for fermented liquors, instead of five per cent, as provided by the House; imposing special taxes, etc., with an amendment striking out insurance agents and also making the tax as to theatres apply only to cities exceeding 25,000 population; the provision relating to stamp taxes on life insurance policies reduced to eight cents for each hundred dollars of insurance, to be paid only once at the inception of the policy, and a corresponding reduction on weekly payment insurance; the proprietary medicine and perfumery amendments of the Senate, with a reduction of the tax of about one-third; the Senate amendment providing that stamps may be affixed on medical articles held in stock, as when such articles are sold by the retailer; the Senate amendments imposing an excise tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on corporations refining sugar or petroleum, measured by their gross receipts exceeding $250,000, and also the Senate amendment imposing a stamp tax of one cent on the sale of each sleeping and parlor car ticket sold by the company issuing the same; and also the Senate legacy and inheritance tax.

The House recedes from its tonnage tax provision.

The Senate accepts these House provisions:

Placing the increased tax on fermented liquors stored in warehouses; the certificate of indebtedness and loan provisions of the House with a reduction of the amount of bonds authorized to four hundred millions. The House accepts the Senate amendment imposing a stamp tax on all speculations on all stock and produce exchanges. The Senate accepts the House exemption of receipts from stamp taxes.

The Senate recedes from its amendment imposing stamp taxes on articles sold under a trade mark or any name or designation not open to general use.

Conference Report Adopted.

After five hours devoted to the consideration of the bill to enable volunteer soldiers to vote in Congressional elections, the conference report upon the War Revenue bill was presented. Consideration was interrupted by a recess to 8 o'clock this evening, at which hour the report was taken up again and after a debate, involving a wide range of subjects and some sensational features, it was adopted—154 to 107.

The election measure will be disposed of to-morrow immediately after the meeting of the House.

To-night Mr. Pierce, Democrat, of Tennessee, made a vigorous attack upon the prosecution of the war and the alleged unwarranted delay in sending relief to the Cubans.

The House adjourned at 11.30 o'clock.

AT FORT ST. PHILIP.

Attempt Made to Enter the Magazine. Sentry Fired Upon and Felled With a Bar of Iron.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

ATLANTA, GA., June 9—An attempt was made on the night of May 29th, to enter the magazine at Fort St. Philip, on the Mississippi river, 65 miles below New Orleans. In endeavoring to apprehend the two miscreants the sentinel who challenged them was struck on the head by a bar of iron in the hands of a hidden ally and seriously injured. The news of the affair did not become known until to-day.

About 2.30 o'clock on the morning of May 29th the sentinel on the parapet of the tenth battery, heard a suspicious noise in the direction of the magazine and on creeping up to the house saw two men trying to file the locks. He challenged them, but they ran, and although fired at managed to escape, one of the men sending a shot through the sentry's sleeve as he left. The sentinel pursued the two men and as he neared the steps leading to the landing a third man stepped out and struck him with a bar of iron, felling him to the ground. The guards, aroused by the shooting, came on the scene hastily, but the three men escaped in a boat down the river.

WARM WIRELETS.

The cruiser Minneapolis arrived at Old Point Comfort yesterday. She left Admiral Sampson's fleet before the fight at Santiago. It is said that she came for repairs.

Orders were issued at Jacksonville, yesterday, by General Lee, appointing officers from each regiment in camp to proceed to their respective States to recruit the companies up to the war footing of 106 men each.

Word has been received at Montreal from Ottawa that a messenger has left there with notice of expulsion from Canada of Lieutenant Carranza and Senor Du Bosc, recently attached to the Spanish legation at Washington.

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This will enable you to spend your first night as comfortably as your last and also escape the discomfort attendant upon incomplete Furnishing.

This is not Jersey, but a Dixie Net is an indispensable adjunct to a good night's rest. We have them.

The Sneed Company,

je 3 tf Furniture and House Furnishings.

SAVE SOMETHING EVERY WEEK,

AND DEPOSIT IT IN

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Capital $25,000. Surplus $10,000.

We Want Your Business, and Therefore Keep Open till 9 O'clock Every Saturday Night.

1.—Your money will be safe from fire or burglars.

2.—You can draw it out when you need it.

3.—It will be earning interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and working for you while you are asleep.

☞ We will take pleasure in explaining our system to any man, woman or child, wishing to deposit.

je 9 tf

Statement of Atlantic National Bank, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business May 5th, 1898, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.		
Loans		$534,022 29	Capital		$125,000 00
Overdrafts		57 27	Surplus	$60,000 00	
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)		40,100 00	Undivided profits	18,597 06—	78,597 06
Banking House and Fixtures		10,000 00	Circulation		36,000 00
Due from other Banks	$173,132 12		Total Deposits		622,033 04
Cash on hand	104,318 42—	277,450 54			
Total		$861,630 10	Total		$816,630 10

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	May 5, '96.	May 5, '97.	May 5, 98.
Total Deposits	$545,000	$556,000	$662,000
Surplus and Net Profits	57,600	68,700	78,500
Bills Payable and Re discounts	NONE.	NONE.	NONE.

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892. my 13 tf

A special to the Atlanta *Journal* from Savannah, Ga., says: In a private letter received in Savannah from a soldier at Tampa, it is stated that during a riot at Tampa on Monday night four men were killed and several wounded.

Han d'Or, at Cincinnati yesterday, won the Latonia, worth $7,000 to the winner, 1½ miles, in 2.32¼, lowering the world's record by a quarter of a second.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Bargain Offerings

For Your Benefit this week, of which we can give but a few hints here.

The C. W. Polvogt Co.,

No. 9 North Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Something new—the Romero Leather Belt. No eyelets to tear out and has a belt-holder attached. The neatest and most convenient Belt made. Prices 25 and 50c.

White India Linen, remnants, worth 12½ for 8 cents.

White India Linen, remnants, worth 15 for 10 cents.

White India Linen, remnants, worth 20 for 15 cents.

Pique in White and Colored for Waists and Skirts 15 to 40c per yard.

Large assortment of Ladies' ready-made Shirt Waists, 50c to $1.50.

FOR CHILDREN'S USE THE

Nazareth Waists.

Sold at 19, 25 and 50 Cents.

HOSIERY—50 dozen Ladies' Black Lisle and Gauze Cotton, 50 gauge fine high spring heel and double soles, both plain and Richelieu ribbed Positively a 35c article, special sale price 25c.

Wear W. B. Corset and use Standard Patterns. Sold only by us.

Carpets, Mattings, Floor Oil Cloth, Window Shades, Trunks. Mosquito Nets in large quantities on our second floor.

The C. W. Polvogt Co.

je 5 tf

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpareil Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Wanted—Position as Stenographer and Typewriter. Address M, care STAR Office. je 10 1t*

How About Some Fine country Hams? You can get them from L. Tate Bowden, 6 Princess street. See him for anything you want in country produce. je 4 tf

M. C. Benson, Produce Commission Merchant, 106 Dock street, is the place to get your Cow Peas, Black-eye Peas, Butter, Chickens, Eggs and N. C. Hams. je 3 tf

Cow Peas for planting. Hay, Grain and all kinds of feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Both Phones No. 92. je 2 tf

A Good Milch Cow for sale. Apply to H. J. Bierman, 215 Market street. my 31 tf

Just Received Big Lot fresh Mountain Butter. Only 20c pound. Also big stock Strawberries and all kinds of vegetables. Both phones 169. L. Clayton Grant, successor to R. E. Ward, 212 Market street. my 25 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 28 tf

Always Reliable.—The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbage, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to ask my prices before placing their order. A. S. Winstead, 115 Second street. Phone 226. sep 21 tf

NEW STOCK.

THE WILMINGTON HOMESTEAD AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Will on June 11th Start Its THIRTEENTH Series of Stock.

Those desiring to secure Stock in this new Series should do so before that date by applying to any Officer or Director of the Association.

J. C. STEVENSON, President.
H. C. McQUEEN, Vice Pres't.
G. D. PARSLEY,
L. S. BELDEN,
T. O. BUNTING,
C. W. POLVOGT,
WM. GOODMAN,
J. H. HARDIN,
N. M. McEACHERN,
O. M. FILLYAW.
C. BROWN, Sec'y and Treas. my 31 1w